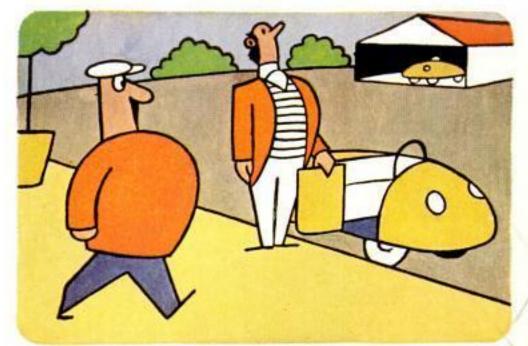


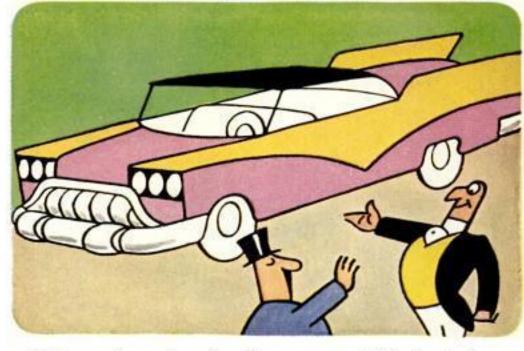
The Millionaire and The Rambler by o.socLow



There was this millionaire who was in love with foreign sports cars. He owned a brace of them. He was also in love with his wife, who was expecting . . .



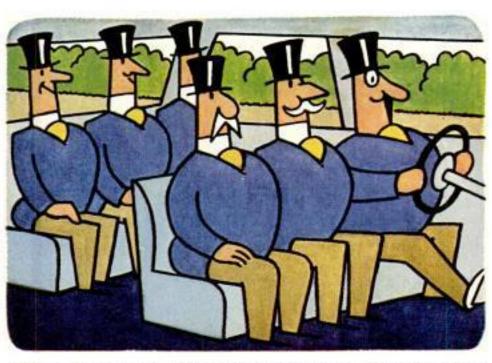
When her expectations came true, it was quadruplets. The nurse said: "Gee, them that has . . . gets!" But the millionaire was flabbergasted. He needed bigger cars!



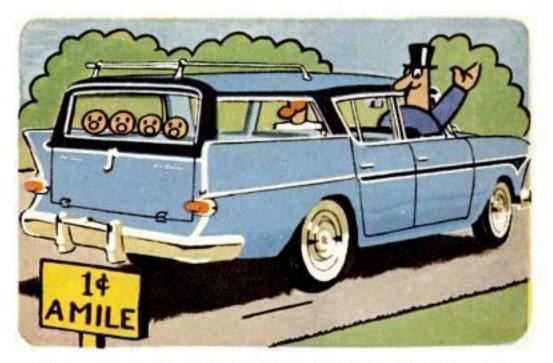
So he went car shopping. He saw a great big boat of an auto. But he said: "Looks like a gas-guzzler. I didn't make my million pouring money down a drain!"



Then he saw the new 1958 Rambler, the only car that gives both American big car room and comfort, and European small car economy and handling ease.



"Wow!" he said, at all the room there is in Rambler, room for six big 6-footers with their hats on, or for even two sets of quadruplets, with their bonnets off.



When he heard of Rambler's penny-a-mile economy, he said: "With 2 Ramblers, I'll start on my second million!" He's happy. You'll be, too, with Rambler.



Get American big car room and comfort Get European small car economy, handling ease

Get the Best of Both—Go Rambier!



No wonder Rambler is fastest-growing in popularity, first in resale value, too. For Rambler has what car buyers want-room, comfort and economy. Only Rambler has set two official NASCAR economy records less than a penny a mile for regular gasoline. 6 cylinder with overdrive. American Motors Means More for Americans

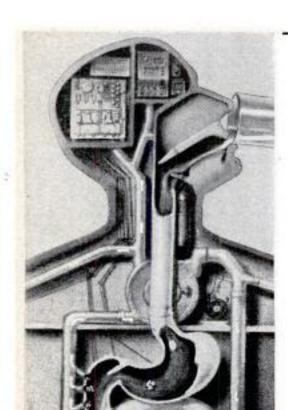
Go see the all-new 1958 Ramblers. See new jet stream styling . . . Push-Button driving, Push-Button transistor radios, Reclining Seats, Twin Travel Beds. Choose from the new Rambler 6, new Rambler Rebel V-8, new luxury Ambassador V-8.



AT ALL RAMBLER-NASH-HUDSON DEALERS



When you can't take time out...take BUFFERIN® Bufferin relieves pain twice as fast as aspirin!



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- 2. Bufferin combines aspirin with Di-Alminate (antacid ingredients). These speed the pain reliever out of the stomach and into the blood stream twice as fast as aspirin. So...
- 3. Bufferin acts twice as fast as aspirin to relieve pain. And it won't upset your stomach as aspirin often does.

Won't upset your stomach as aspirin often does!

When pain makes you feel that you can't possibly go on, remember this:

Bufferin acts twice as fast as aspirin . . . to relieve headaches, painful cold miseries, muscular pains and other discomforts. (Diagram, left, shows why.)

Bufferin acts amazingly fast to relieve your pain. Only Bufferin adds to aspirin an exclusive compound of two special antacid ingredients called Di-Alminate. Result: Bufferin acts twice as fast as aspirin—won't upset your stomach as aspirin often does.



If you suffer from the pain of arthritis or rheumatism, ask your physician about Bufferin.





REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

A senator taking charge

As an uneasy Congress convenes, Lyndon Johnson grabs the ball on national security and, even as Ike reasserts leadership, Johnson remains a man to be reckoned with.



LYNDON JOHNSON

Plots in darkest Russia 60

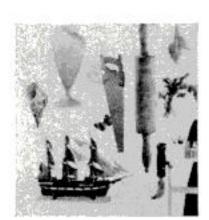
Part II of "The Russian Revolution" describes the spawning of plots in a dark era-including the 1905 revolt, a sign of things to come.



1905 PEASANT LOOTER

Your wallpaper shows

New wallpapers use images of everything from kitchen utensils to playing cards. In color LIFE shows 10 new patterns and how to use them.



WALLPAPER MODELS

A candid eye on Florida 87

In a sharp look at two famous wintering places, one of the world's great photographers contrasts uninhibited Miami with dignified Palm Beach.



PALM BEACH ACTRESS

103

Merry musical hit

Set to the beat of bands and barbershop ballads, The Music Man proves a merry Broadway hit, and a success for Meredith

Willson, who wrote it.



STAR PRESTON

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After a meeting of the Senate Preparedness Subcommittee investigating the missile and satellite programs, Chairman Lyndon Johnson gives newspapermen a synopsis of a morning's testimony (see pp. 19-25)

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A candid look at two great resorts, Miami and Palm Beach, which are poles apart. Photographed for LIFE by Henri Cartier-Bresson

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The Russian Revolution: Part II—The Relentless Rise of the Conspiracy. As Lenin built strength, others incited real violence. By Alan Moorehead. A portfolio of historical paintings by Alton S. Tobey

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 12. 13—CARLO BAVAGNOLI
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 WALKER, PAUL SCHUTZER, HANK
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- 50-T. LT., CEN. RT., BOT. LT. PAINTINGS BY MARY FAULCONER T. RT., CEN. LT., BOT. RT. PAINTINGS BY MARY FAULCONER
- 53-PARIS-MATCH, MARSHALL LOCKMAN FROM B.S.—ALBERT FENN
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 MARSHALL LOCKMAN FROM B.S.
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- -CULVER 67-UNDERWOOD & UNDERWOOD-PIX
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 SALVATION ARMY, ELIOT ELISOFON
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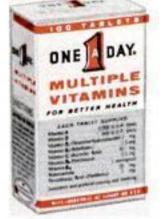


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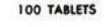


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ROCKETS IN THE NEWS

Late model used Rockets offer buyers easiest step out of the ordinary into an Olds...because next best thing to a new Rocket is a used Rocket Olds Used car buyers now face a most pleasant prospect!

Booming sales of the 1958 Oldsmobile enable your Oldsmobile dealer to offer great deals on '54, '55, '56 and '57 Safety-Tested Used Oldsmobiles now being taken in trade.

Available in a wide variety of colors and models, most of these used Rockets are one-owner cars with low mileage and full factory equipment. Nearly all have famous Hydra-Matic Drive, radios and heaters. And most of them have power steering, power brakes and other power features as modern as today.

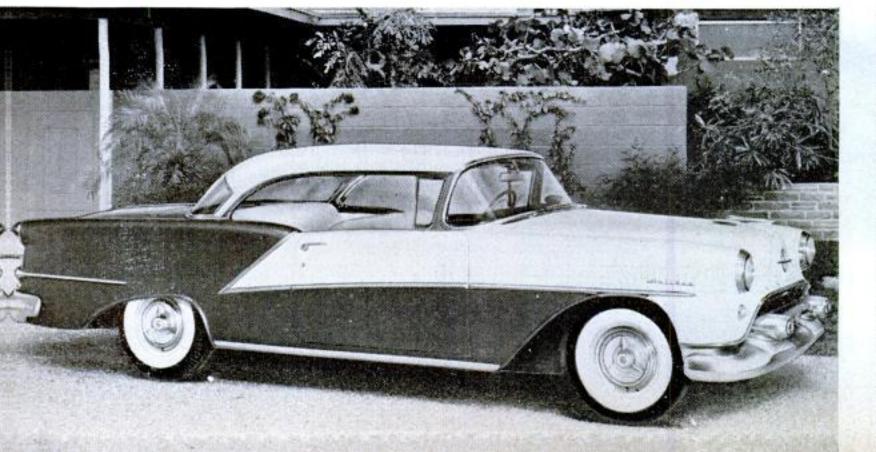
Never before have prices been so reasonably low and attractive on such high-quality used cars. These are the models that won Oldsmobile a new high in popularity and an envied reputation for quality, performance, engineering and styling leadership.

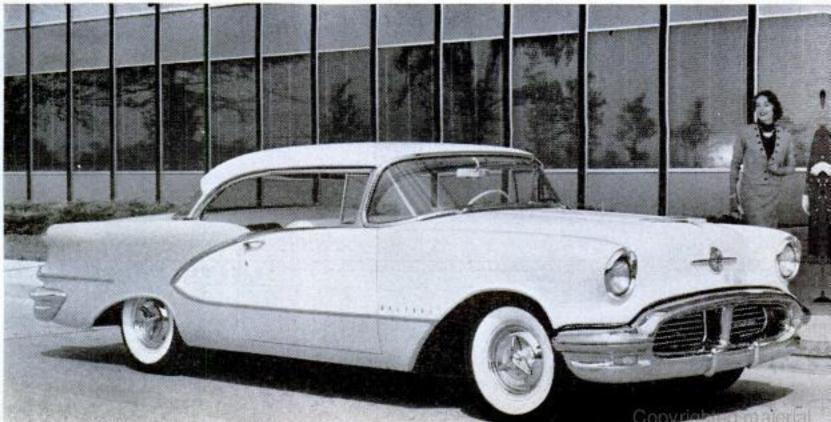
Now is the time to see your local Authorized Oldsmobile Quality Dealer, while his stocks are complete and selections good.

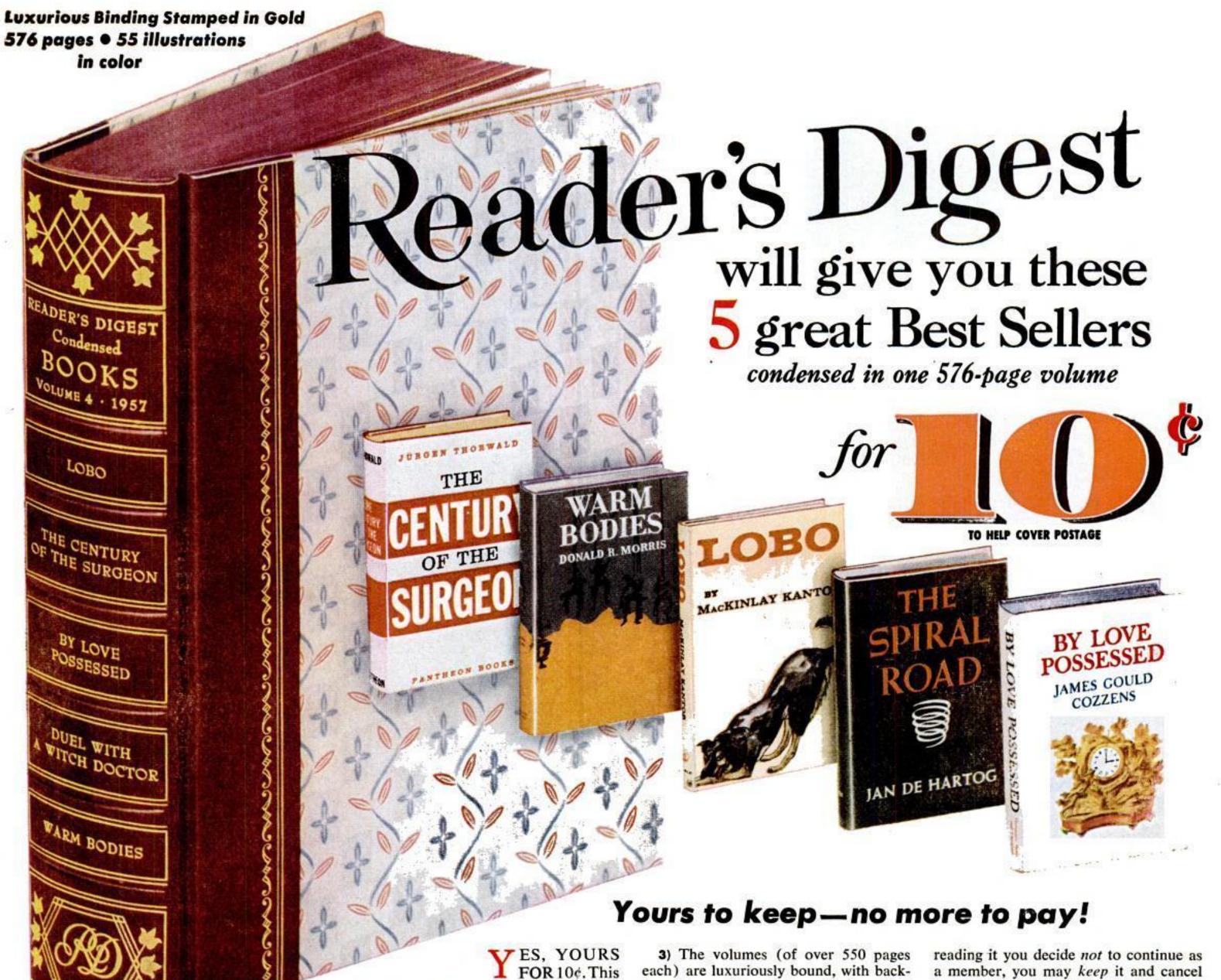
OLDSMOBILE DIVISION, GENERAL MOTORS CORPORATION

1954 ROCKET ENGINE OLDSMOBILE, with its smart modern look, is priced to let every used ear buyer get out of the ordinary into an Oldsmobile. This model introduced the Panoramic windshield and distinctive two-tone styling, both still up-to-the-minute.

1956 ROCKET ENGINE OLDSMOBILE, packed with extra-value features, offers the beauty, comfort and class of a late-model Olds at a surprisingly modest price. Chances are, your dealer has the body style you want. Check his big used car selection today.







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THE CENTURY OF THE SURGEON-How the art of surgery came of age, vividly told by Jurgen Thorwald, Publisher's price.

LOBO - MacKinlay Kantor's delightful story of a canine scalawag who adopted a man. Publisher's price. \$2.75

DUEL WITH A WITCH DOCTOR—Christianity clashes with black magic in the jungle. Exciting episode from Jan de Hartog's The Spiral Road. Publisher's price. \$4.95

Total Original Prices . . . \$22.15

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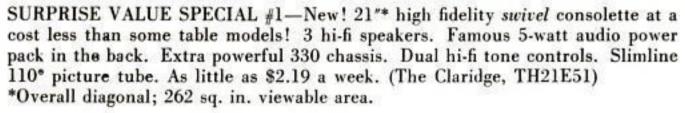
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on top of special sale prices. Unbelievable savings on new High Fidelity TV with living hi-fi pictures and complete hi-fi sound system built in. right now. Act fast because this annual sale is for a limited time only!

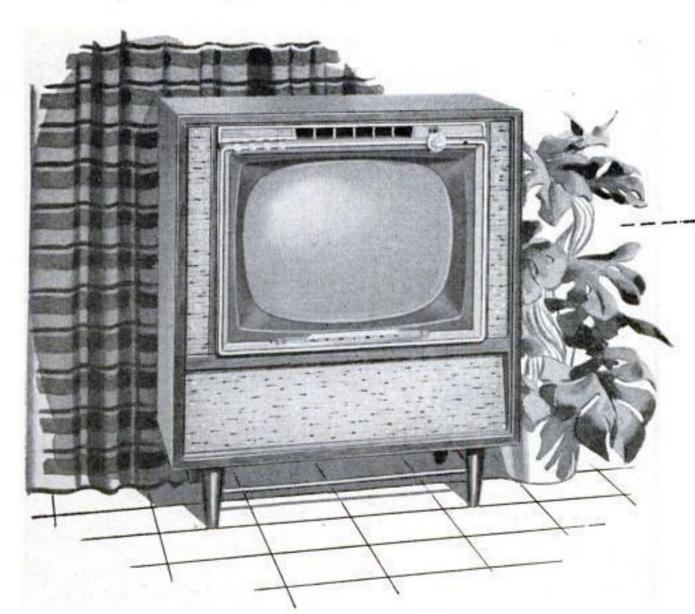
Here is your once-a-year opportunity to get a huge trade-in allowance Plus an amazing hi-fi Record Changer offer. All on easy budget terms. Look for the Surprise Value Sale price tag at your Admiral dealer







SURPRISE VALUE SPECIAL #2-New! 21"* high fidelity full console at the price of ordinary single speaker TV. 3 big hi-fi speakers; 8" woofer, 5" mid-range and super tweeter. Separate 5-watt hi-fi amplifier. Separate hi-fi bass and treble controls. 110° picture tube. As low as \$2.39 a week. (The Stratford, CH21E26) *Overall diagonal; 262 sq. in. viewable area.





Get two for the price of one! A complete hi-fi phonograph system and Slimline TV! This 4-speed hi-fi record player (regularly \$54.95) at sensational savings with purchase of Admiral 4-speaker hi-fi TV. Plays through complete hi-fi sound system built into your Admiral TV.

SURPRISE VALUE SPECIAL #3 (left)-21"* high fidelity full console with 4 hi-fi speakers. Two 10" and two 31/2" speakers. Separate 8-watt hi-fi amplifier. Separate hi-fi bass and treble controls. Imperial 440 chassis, 110° picture tube. Slimline cabinet. As low as \$3.75 a week. (The Seton, CH21F54) *Overall diagonal; 262 sq. in. viewable area.



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with your youngsters every day!



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LETTERS TO THE EDITORS

AMERICA'S WORLD ABROAD

Sirs:

"America's World Abroad" (LIFE, Dec. 23) is one of the finest and most imaginative journalistic achievements I have seen in a long time. It is handsomely done, thought-provoking and exceedingly timely.

> JOHN W. GARDNER President

Carnegie Corporation New York, N.Y.

Sirs:

Your special issue should be rated as one of the most outstanding issues of pictorial journalism presented to the American public. It will be of invaluable assistance to me in relating the role of U.S. world leadership to my history and journalism classes.

ROBERT L. BIRCHFIELD

Grant Union High School Del Paso Heights, Calif.

Sirs:

I wish to tell you that I think the special two-in-one issue was the poorest excuse you could offer for one single issue.

V. J. DILLON

Berwyn, Ill.

Sirs:

The double issue is as distinguished a piece of journalism, pictorial or otherwise, as I have ever seen. If you care about such things as quiet admiration, you have all of mine.

Moss Hart

New York, N.Y.

Sirs:

The whole issue is masterful in concept, wise, credible and meaty, and I am grateful for it.

MRS. ALBERT G. PARKER JR. Hanover, Ind.

Sirs:

I am impressed beyond words and appalled beyond measure by the magnificence of your issue. Impressed by the technical excellence of your presentation-appalled by the overwhelming materialism we are presenting to the world.

JOHN W. CRAWFORD

East Lansing, Mich.

Sirs:

May I congratulate you on the special issue? Having spent some months in the Far East recently it is my opinion that this creative editorial work of yours will give strength to the forces



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of freedom all over the world. As a hopeful member of that world, may I thank you?

Joshua Logan

New York, N.Y.

Sirs:

Congratulations on your holiday issue showing the unsuspected variety and scope of America's world abroad. It could be that history's verdict will show that friendly American smiles, like cover man Frank Miller's, can circle the world faster than any satellite we develop.

My office is making a study of ways to increase a flow of people and dollars from Minneapolis. We have found that a number of groups of business and professional people here have already planned round the world onthe-spot study programs during 1958 in such fields as marketing, medicine, education and music.

> P. KENNETH PETERSON Mayor

Minneapolis, Minn.

YANKS WHO DON'T GO HOME

Sirs:

Just finished drooling over the story "Yanks Who Don't Go Home" (LIFE, Dec. 23). Did Photographer McCombe come home?

REGINA E. COE

Whitewater, Wis.

He had to. He works here.—ED.

OUR CAUSE WILL PREVAIL

Sirs:

It seems to me that Secretary Dulles has produced a most penetrating analysis of U.S.-Russian relations in his article "Our Cause Will Prevail" (Life, Dec. 23). He has taken a long look ahead and has foreseen great danger-the possibility that the American people may tire of the prolonged cold war, that eventually, through sheer weariness, we may accept a fatal compromise.

PAUL C. WILLARD

Utica, N.Y.

FAMILY MOVES TO INDIA

As a guest, it is not proper for me to expose the faults of my hosts, but I am forced to say that some facts in your article, "A Little Rock Family Moves To India" (LIFE, Dec. 23), are misrepresented.

The Indian repairmen are not called "mystery men" in your sense of the word. The word "mystthery" is a Hindi word, and it just means

a "mechanic."

Women in India are not isolated. If Mrs. Sadasiv Misra didn't come with her husband, perhaps it was only because she didn't know how to talk in English. If instead of sitting apart Mrs. Hughes would have joined in the talk, she would have found out how intellectual and friendly an Indian professor is.

SOMA VIRA

College of Journalism University of Colorado Boulder, Colo.

 Mrs. Misra did not accompany her husband on his visit because she knows no English. Mrs. Hughes, who was not aware of this, felt she should not intrude in the men's conversation.—ED.

CONTINUED



Fun bubbles both ways in a friendly "telephone break." You're glad you called, and it's so appreciated. Routine gets a poke in the ribs, the day gets an unexpected sparkle. So dust off your morning, pick up the phone, and just for fun—call someone.

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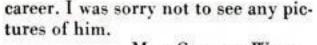
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LETTERS TO THE EDITORS CONTINUED

HUGE DAM IN PAKISTAN

Sirs:

I read with great interest your article, "American Aid and Engineers Rush Huge Dam in Pakistan" (LIFE, Dec. 23). My husband, Charley Wise, who is project engineer at Karnafuli, was the subject of a LIFE story in 1944. At the time he was starting college under the Veterans Administration aiming for an engineering



MRS. CHARLES WISE

Sioux City, Iowa

• Mr. Wise, badly wounded in North Africa, underwent months of plastic surgery ("A Wounded Veteran Gets a New Face," LIFE, Nov. 6. 1944). He joined the Utah Construction Company last May.—ED.





CHARLEY WISE IN HOSPITAL (LEFT). IN PAKISTAN

PRESBYTERIAN MISSION

Sirs:

May I compliment you on the article, "Healers of Bodies and Souls" (Life, Dec. 23)? Your emphasis upon the importance of our dealing with the Africans as equals and turning over the total enterprise of the Presbyterian Church to their control and management shows an insight which is very much needed throughout the world today.

REV. PETER KENNETH EMMONS Scranton, Pa.

OKINAWA

Certainly there have been many snafus in connection with the administration of Okinawa ("Anti-American Feeling on the Okinawa Base," LIFE, Dec. 23). But that's not the whole picture. The Awase Meadows golf course did prejudice many Ryukyuans, but not the families who lost their land, for the compensation they received far exceeded the income their farms could provide.

Moreover, during the yearly dry spell the Army engineers provide millions of gallons of water to take up the slack in the Ryukyuan water system, even to the point of requiring water rationing among the U.S. contingents. Senaga was elected mayor of Naha by a plurality. The majority of votes cast were for pro-American candidates. Unfortunately, there were too many pro-Americans running for mayor.

We've made mistakes on Okinawa. However, we have a right to be proud of our administration there.

GLENN S. WILSON

Wallingford, Conn.

AMERICAN SIGNORA

Sirs:

I was pleased to note in William Brinkley's article ("They All Say: Look at the American Signora!" LIFE, Dec. 23) the credit you give to women and their accomplishments-as well as a view of that small segment of disgruntled humans who are probably not content anywhere. And also for showing that there's more to an overseas assignment than the "never had it so good" attitude.

IRIS O. MALMIN

Billings, Mont.

Sirs:

I want to commend you for the moving story of the American nurse, Pauline King, and that remarkable woman, "Dr. Ida." It is shockingly realistic of conditions in many thousands of villages in India.

Daisy A. Douglas

Weirsdale, Fla.

Sirs:

My husband and I lived in South India near Vellore for many years. We brought up three children there and we know it considerably better than William Brinkley could. We were very happy there and would love to go back. So his comments-"hardly any woman could take it," "like waking up in hell," "disease, misery, filth"-shocked and disgusted us.

ELEANOR OLCOTT

TEEN-AGE GUEST IN JAPAN

Sirs:

New York, N.Y.

Thank you very much for the fine coverage you gave me and my Japanese "family" ("A Teen-age Guest in Japan," LIFE, Dec. 23). I only wish that more of the AFS program could be put before the public eye as prominently as was my little part of it.

A friend who also went to Japan wrote saying he enjoyed the whole magazine, particularly the picture of me in the bathtub. He said, "I always thought you looked best submerged."

DAVID BRUDNOY

Minneapolis, Minn.

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AFTER THE FLU, a cold or sore throat, you may feel weak and rundown because of iron deficiency anemia. We call it Tired Blood. At such a time, GERITOL can help you win back your strength faster. GERITOL, taken as directed, is an ironrich tonic of therapeutic potency.

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*Effective relief of

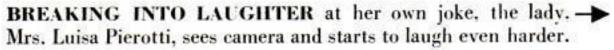




A Huge Laugh Busting Loose



TELLING A JOKE in a wineshop, a Roman lady attracted Photographer Carlo Bavagnoli, who began taking her picture.







WEAK FROM LAUGHING, she rocks forward against table, where she braces her hand, tries to catch her breath. But she is helpless as whoops keep coming.

GIVING WAY COMPLETELY, she rolls back in chair and bursts out with a ---roar Bavagnoli catches in his magnificent picture (right) of a stupendous laugh.





He said:

"La Señora perdonará mi temprana partida."

("The lady will please forgive my early departure.")

He meant:

"El aire aqui esta cargado, tengo que salir!"

("Caramba! The air in here is foul! I must leave.")



He said:

"Pardonnez-moi de vous quitter si vite."

("Alas Cherie, forgive me for leaving so quickly.")

"L'atmosphere est insupportable ici" He meant:

("Sacre Bleu! The atmosphere here is unbearable.")



He said:

"Terribly sorry, old dear. It's early but I must toddle."

"Gad! The air in here is like a ruddy fog. I've had it!" He meant:



He said:

残分ながら 出来

(Translated) "So sorry must leave."

空气 ~ 兔 " 八 K (Translated) "Must go quick. Air here terrible!"

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DOING HIS JOB AS AN ADMINISTRATION CRITIC, JOHNSON HUDDLES WITH GENERAL GAVIN AT A PRESS CONFERENCE WHERE GAVIN EXPLAINED HIS RESIGNATION

WATCHFUL, CHALLENGING MOVES FROM A POWERFUL DEMOCRAT

'LYNDON JOHNSON HAS THE BALL'

Never before had the Democrats, Senate Majority Leader Lyndon Johnson included, dared to mount so bold a challenge to a uniquely popular President. But, as the 85th Congress convened for its second session, Eisenhower's political power had waned. Soviet progress with missiles and earth satellites had jarred U.S. and world confidence in his Administration. And Senator Johnson was moving in to run what was going to be his (and Sam Rayburn's) Congress. In a week of shot and shell in Washington, these things happened:

► At Johnson's instance, high-ranking generals, aviators and an admiral voiced deep doubt about the wisdom of U.S. defense planning—

and one of the generals (above) went so far as to quit the Army.

▶ President Eisenhower delivered his annual State of the Union message—a sorely needed reassertion of his leadership.

▶ Lyndon Johnson went a far piece toward seizing, on behalf of the legislative branch, the leadership in reshaping U.S. defense policy.

Johnson was already a most powerful congressional figure. Now, as chairman of the Senate Preparedness Subcommittee, he launched an all-out investigation of defense and took on new authority as an Administration critic.

Only 48 hours ahead of the President's big speech, Johnson gave his own sternly critical

"state of the union" message. It called for a hugely expanded defense program that looked beyond missile development to mastery of outer space and control of the weather.

The President's own message (pp. 24, 25) was detailed in its proposals and vigorously delivered. It drew wide praise, but a Republican senator wryly admitted that "Lyndon Johnson still has the ball." Johnson himself had kind words for the speech: "These are objectives which stir the hearts of Americans." But it was clear that if the President failed to translate his words into action, Lyndon Johnson had maneuvered himself into a position where he not only had the ball but would run with it.



IN CORRIDOR CONFERENCE off the Senate offices, Johnson talks insistently to Senate Democratic

Secretary Robert Baker, who made detailed arrangements for the Democratic party caucus the next day.



WITH MONEY MAN, Senator Smathers of Finance Committee, Johnson exchanges word before caucus.

A MAN OF URGENCY,

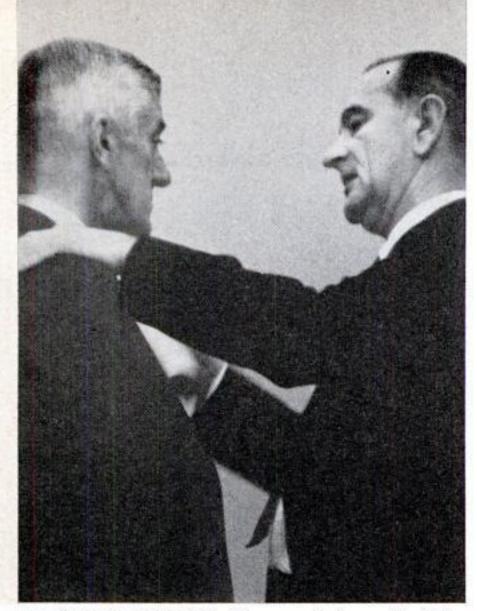
Lyndon Johnson is a tremendously persuasive man who rose to the top of the Senate heap through his ability to win allies in that highly competitive political arena, the Senate corridor. These pictures show how he does it—never missing a detail of party planning, or a chance to drop the quietly compelling word with a fellow senator of either party. He has a keen, wellorganized mind and the uncanny knack of getting other people to work with him, as when he told the Senate Preparedness Subcommittee counsel, Edwin Weisl, a prominent New York lawyer, "You're always writing senators about what we should do. Now you come down here right now and help us do it." Weisl did.

Although Johnson's ultimate goal is unspecified, his sharp political instincts dictate that he should try to be leader of the pack—and he certainly knows the rewards of pressing political luck. Weeks ago, on the day after the Russians had put up their second Sputnik, Johnson and two colleagues spent seven hours being briefed at the Pentagon. None of the Pentagon experts could explain why a crucial development-production decision had been deferred from July to October and then not made at all. Johnson snapped back, "Gentlemen, you'll be seeing a lot more of my committee and my staff. You need a good deal of help."

Even cynics in Washington believe Johnson when he says partisanship has no place in the defense picture today. "It's too late to refight the election of 1956," he says, "and too early

WITH NIXON, JOHNSON JOINS STEELWORKERS'





WITH REPUBLICAN, Senator Saltonstall, Johnson discusses work of Preparedness Subcommittee.



WITH NORTHERN DEMOCRAT, Humphrey of Foreign Relations Committee, Johnson trades smiles.



WITH SOUTHERN DEMOCRAT, Russell of Armed Services Committee, Johnson has serious exchange.

DEALING IN A HURRY

to fight the election of 1960. I haven't any interest in debating why we didn't do something yesterday. The only thing I hope is that we won't have to debate tomorrow why we didn't start today."

The last telephone call that President Eisenhower received before leaving for the recent NATO summit conference was from Lyndon Johnson, who wished him every success and assured him that he was going to Paris as President of all the people, Democrats and Republicans alike. The President was so touched that he could barely voice his thanks.

Like the President, Johnson has suffered a heart attack and has refused to spare himself because of it. Last week in Washington he was driving himself furiously—up until 1:30 a.m. to edit his caucus speech, awake at 7 to read papers, up to discuss the day's business from four phones in his home, in his office by 9 to receive key senators, off to caucus while spilling orders to a secretary loping behind, attending the Senate opening, pausing for a hamburger, greeting 1,200 steelworkers . . . and on his way until the next morning.

Johnson insists that he would not accept the Democratic nomination in 1960. For the time being Washington is taking his word for it; there are more important things to get on with. For the very reason that Lyndon Johnson himself is also concentrating on the more important things, it is difficult to count him out of the presidency that he says he does not want.

DAVID McDONALD (RIGHT) ON CAPITOL STEPS

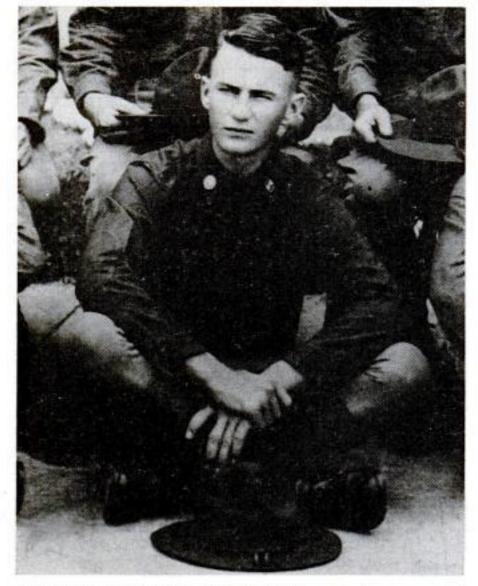


Foreign Relations Committee, Johnson trades smiles. Services Committee, Johnson has serious exchange.

ABOUT TO KISS WIFE, Lady Bird, Johnson is gay at a party celebrating the 76th birthday of House

Speaker Sam Rayburn, a fellow Texan. Gregarious senator is in great demand by Washington hostesses.

OUT OF THE RANKS TO A THREE-STAR JOB___



PRIVATE GAVIN enlisted at 17, rose to corporal, then went to West Point after 14 months in ranks.



JUMPING COMMANDER, Colonel Gavin gets into parachute before boarding plane to jump into Sicily.



FRONT-LINE COMMANDER, Major General Gavin directs 82nd Airborne by phone during the Bulge.

UNINHIBITED VIEWS FROM HIGH-RANKING 'BRAINS' AND THE LOSS

The hearings held by Lyndon Johnson's subcommittee produced a spectacle of seemingly undisciplined behavior in the military services, where unquestioning obedience is supposed to be elementary. In budget hearings, for instance, service personnel have an obligation to defend policies which have been agreed on. In this case, however, the generals were permitted to speak freely—and they did.

Out of this commotion came one distressing development: the decision of Lieut. General James Gavin, the Army's brilliant chief of research and development, to retire. The famous general announced he would quit "because I feel I can do more on the outside for national defense than on the inside."

"Slim Jim," who entered the Army as a private, became the youngest division commander since the Civil War and then one of the Pentagon's boldest planners, intended to retire at 51, nine years before he had to. The reason was, he told the committee, the "deteriorating" position of the Army. In his four Pentagon years the Army had declined from 27 divisions, with a \$12.6 billion budget, to 15 divisions and \$8.6 billion. Gavin thought it needed 28 smaller,

new-styled divisions for flexibility in fighting inevitable brush-fire wars. Moreover, he would be called on to defend the new military budget before Congress and, Gavin said, "I don't believe in next year's budget."

Then Gavin approved, too hastily as it turned out, a committee statement which indicated he felt discrimination on promotion. Later Gavin denied this and said he was "not unhappy" with Army Secretary Brucker, who offered him a fourth star to stay. But Gavin stuck by his retirement decision.

The Air Force got into the act by releasing





AIR FORCE ADVOCATES are Chief of Staff General White (left) and Deputy Le-May, with committee's Weisl. White said Administration cut missile requests.

MISSILEMAN, Air Force Major General Bernard Schriever stands beside model of Thor IRBM in Senate room, where he argued against unified space command.



WITH EISENHOWER in 1945, Gavin watches 82nd jump at Berlin airfield.



WITH RUSSIAN GENERALS, Gavin and Major General Ridgway, his old boss in 82nd, study European map after U.S. and Russian armies met in Germany.



VICTORY PARADE by 82nd was led by Gavin up New York's Fifth Avenue.

OF A FAMED GENERAL

Bernard Schriever, who attacked a plan to set up a unified space command—a proposal that was endorsed by the President. Schriever felt that the Air Force could handle the whole program, and the Navy's atomic submarine admiral, Hyman Rickover, lambasted the Bureau of the Budget for holding up funds already appropriated. Whatever the merits of the various disputes, a pledge by the President (next page) made it clear that some kind of Pentagon shake-up was in the cards—although not necessarily the kind that some of the professionals wanted.



NAVAL ADVOCATE, Rear Admiral Rickover chats with Senator Johnson before testifying at hearing.

HIS DECISION FIRM, Gavin leaves Johnson committee hearing after declining to stay in the Army.



Washington CONTINUED



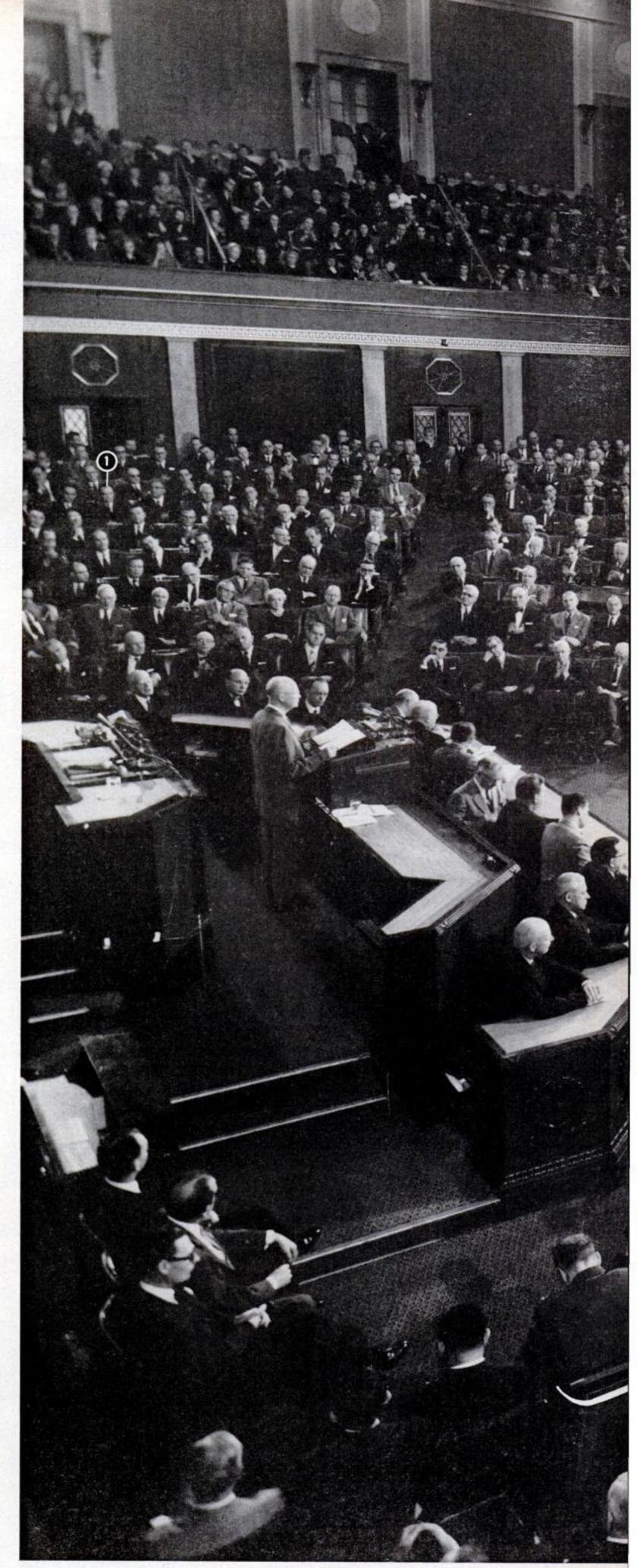
PRESIDENT SPEAKS. REAR: THE HOUSE PARLIAMENTARIAN LEWIS DESCHLER

PLAIN TALK FROM THE PRESIDENT

Amid the running drumfire of military complaints and political controversy President Eisenhower faced a jam-packed House chamber to deliver his State of the Union address. Significantly, his first major point was aimed at eliminating "harmful service rivalries." "Pride of service and mistaken zeal in promoting particular doctrine has occasioned difficulty," he declared, demanding a "clear subordination of military service to duly constituted civilian authority." As for interservice rivalries, "America wants them stopped"—and by executive action and requested legislation, he would revamp the Defense Department to stop them.

The program the President presented to Congress had the dual aims of providing "safety through strength" of arms and of helping build a "genuine peace." He asked for a sharply stepped-up defense program with special emphasis on missiles and missile-warning devices, better military pay. He called for a continuing and strengthened foreign aid program. Here, where congressional applause was weakest, he faces his toughest fight but he said, "we cannot afford to have one of our most essential security programs shot down with a slogan," i.e., "giveaway programs." He proposed a stronger mutual trade program; legislation to increase scientific cooperation with our allies, spending a billion dollars over the next four years to improve education and research. It was, by wide agreement, the best of the President's State of the Union messages—and what rallied everyone was his plea for "total peace" (see Editorial).





GATHERED FOR HISTORIC SPEECH in House of Representatives, the President's audience included (A) his Cabinet, (B) the Joint Chiefs of Staff who sat grimly silent through his criticism of interservice rivalries. Key congressional figures included (1) Democratic Senator Hubert Humphrey; (2) House

SPEECH OVER, PRESIDENT MAKES COURTLY BOW TO FIRST LADY



Minority Whip Les Arends; (3) House Minority Leader Joe Martin; Republican Senators (4) Leverett Saltonstall and (5) Everett Dirksen, likely to be Senate minority leader after William Knowland (6) resigns; (7) Majority Leader Lyndon Johnson; (8) Senate Majority Whip Mike Mansfield; Democratic Senators (9)

Theodore Green, chairman of Foreign Relations Committee; (10) Harry Byrd, chairman of Senate Finance Committee; (11) Richard Russell, head of Senate Armed Services Committee; (12) House Majority Leader John McCormack and (13) George Mahon, chairman of House Military Appropriations Subcommittee.

A GOOD SPEECH FOR AMERICANS

The President's State of the Union speech was generally a success with Congress and the American people but got a mixed reception abroad. In much of the European press it was blanketed by Bulganin's carefully timed demand for another summit conference. And a few European papers expressed disappointment in the speech; the London *Times* found it not "revolutionary" enough for the occasion.

Well, that's too bad. But at least our European friends ought to understand why Americans liked the speech. We badly needed a revival of self-confidence and clarity of national purpose. We got what leading Democrats like Sam Rayburn acknowledged was Ike's best, and Ike's best is about the best in any high office in the world.

The President first dealt candidly with our military position, admitting the Soviet lead in missile development and saying explicitly what we must do to "keep abreast of any realistic threat." He was vigorous and convincing in his promise to reorganize the Defense Department. He was equally vigorous in his demand for legislation for the exchange of scientific information with our allies ("the task ahead will be hard enough without handcuffs of our own making"). He was sharper in his challenge to Congress than in any previous presidential message, especially on the unpopular but crucial subject of foreign aid and trade.

Finally, the President expressed the true American interest by giving "works of peace" at least as much emphasis as preparation for war. This was the message that could have had more impact abroad had Bulganin's blanket not got in the way. Ike's proposed "works of peace" include "greater freedom of communication and exchange of people," an invitation to the Soviets to join a scientific campaign against hunger and disease, and a resolutely hopeful view of future disarmament.

The President's tone convinced so shrewd an observer as Doris Fleeson that John Foster Dulles is now "on public notice" to take the initiative against the Soviets in all these fields. But the very next day Secretary Dulles dismissed Bulganin's summit proposal and ignored the question of initiative by repeating our previous disarmament proposals. "The intransigence demonstrated today by the Secretary of State contrasts in truth with the open and confident words of the President," said the influential Messaggero of Rome. Eisenhower quickly regained the initiative in his own reply to Bulganin, a reply which was both imaginative and practical. But he will continue to have the problem of keeping U.S. policy as positive and flexible as America and the world want it to be.

One could also suggest other areas in which a more "revolutionary" tempo of U.S. policy would be appropriate, such as our evolution toward free trade. And maybe Lyndon Johnson is right too in demanding that the White House reach literally for the moon. But the great point about Eisenhower at his best, whether in speech or in policy, is that he is an "artist of the possible" whose special genius is to unite the country rather than divide it. What he now asks of Congress and of the people is within our political capacity. He asks us to "make this time of test a time of honor," and to show the world "how wisely and decisively a free representative government can and now will act." He should be given gladly the few sacrifices his program requires. And when he gets them, the U.S. will at least be on its way again with revived selfconfidence which is essential to the self-confidence of the whole free world.

A BRIGHT IDEA FOR OUR SCHOOLS

It did not take Sputnik to reveal that American education is in trouble. In 1955 Neil McElroy, then chairman of the White House Conference on Education, called our public schools "woefully inadequate," and said they "have lagged far behind both our aspirations and our capabilities." The problem has many aspects, but one of them was then and still is strictly quantitative: there just aren't enough classrooms or teachers for our zooming school population (one American in four is now in school). We need to spend somewhere between \$2 billion and \$10 billion more than the \$10 billion a year we are now spending.

Hence the pressure for federal aid. The President's plan (\$1 billion over four years) would help the states raise teachers' salaries but is mostly a college scholarship program. The National Education Association thinks this is much too stingy and would distribute massive federal aid up to \$100 per public school child at the rate of a billion dollars a year. But such plans have met a double blockade in Congress. Some lawmakers oppose federal aid for fear of federal control of educational policy; others refuse to vote a dime that doesn't support their views on segregation. Meanwhile the states and school districts are having their own money troubles, so the school problem gets worse instead of better.

Now comes a man from Cleveland, Robert Heller, with an idea that cuts right to the heart of the problem. In taking over the chairmanship of the National Citizens Council for Better Schools this week, Heller made the following suggestion. When any state or community increases its school budget, let the taxpayer who pays for that increase be given credit for the full amount of the increase on his federal tax return. The increase would not be deducted from his reported income,

as normal state and local taxes now are (and would continue to be). The increase (over an agreed base year) would be subtracted in toto from the amount the taxpayer owes Uncle Sam.

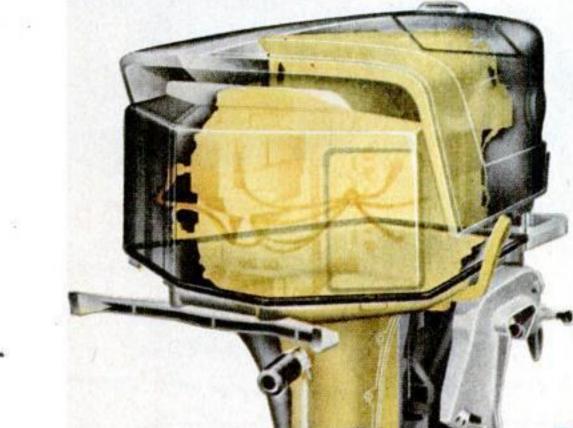
Under this scheme the states and communities must still take the initiative in improving their schools and would control all the money. Not a single new bureaucrat would join the federal payroll, except maybe in the Internal Revenue Bureau. Yet the federal government, by foregoing tax revenue, would be giving massive aid to every community in the country that had enough gumption to raise its school budget. It would in fact foot the bill, making bigger school budgets politically popular with citizens who now vote against them. Moreover, Heller figures that for every billion dollars in new school money the federal government would actually be losing only \$350 million more than it foregoes anyway under existing deductions. That's real leverage.

The chief drawback of this plan is that it still further complicates an already labyrinthine federal tax structure. But if there is one cause that deserves special treatment in the tax system, it is public education. Ever since the ordinances of the 1780s, which made land grants for the purpose, federal policy has acknowledged a national concern for education. The Heller plan stamps this concern right on the face of the income tax; yet it avoids all the social and doctrinal squabbles with which federal aid to schools otherwise gets entangled.

At the very least the Heller plan represents the kind of imaginative thinking the school situation demands. There are plenty of other things wrong with our schools and plenty more ideas are needed. But the money problem is basic, and here is a way to solve it.



WE BOTTLED THE SOUND... AND SEALED IT! Imagine driving a V-4 motor with in a gound tight papells. No trace



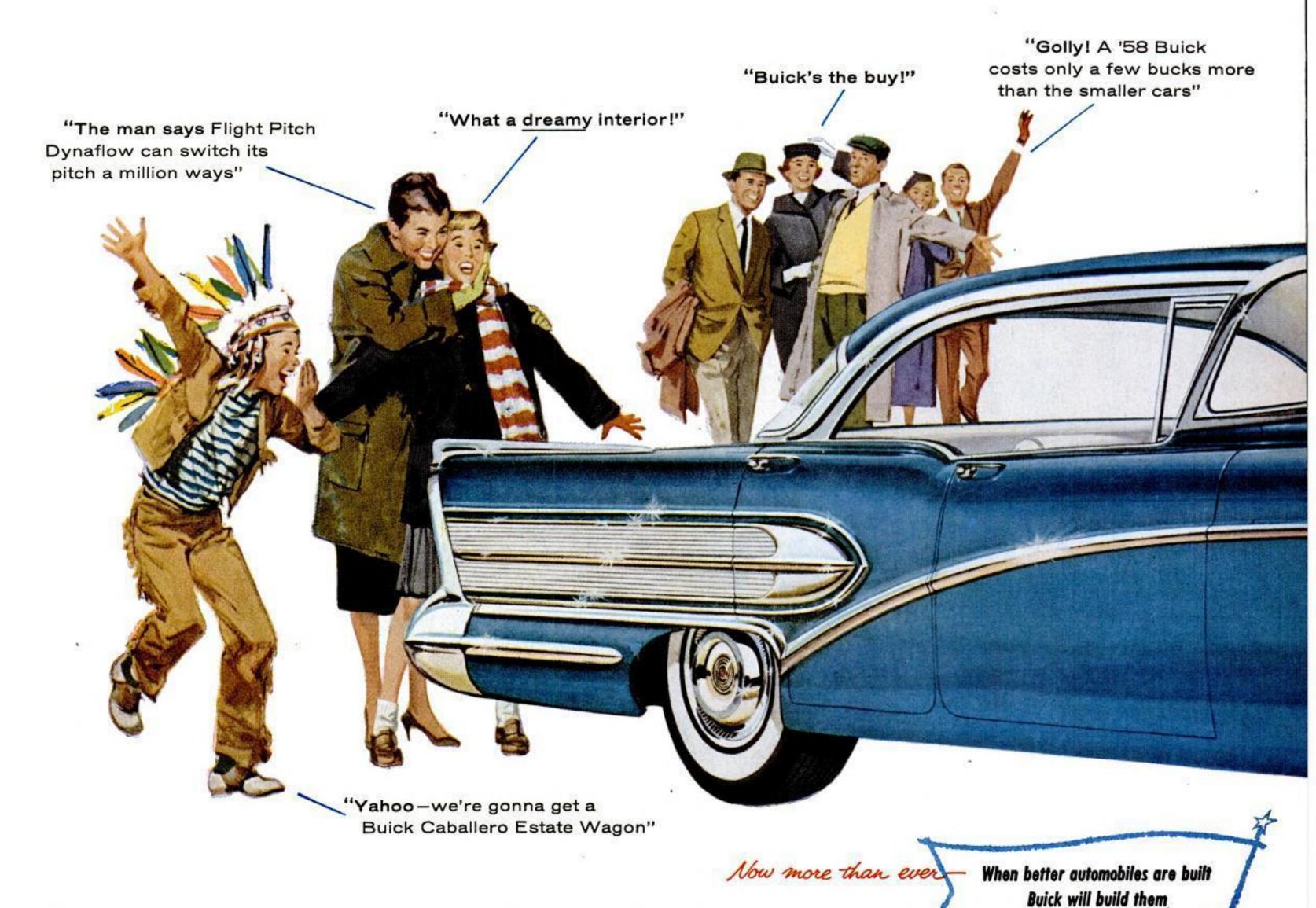
Imagine driving a V-4 motor with power pulsations bottled and sealed in a sound-tight nacelle. No trace of vibration reaches the boat . . . it's smooth to the absolute! From crown of hood to waterline, engine and exhaust tubes are sealed tight . . . a new concept in quiet! It's Evinrude's Starflite V-4 with the "seal of silence." Starflite's perfectly balanced 50 hp 90° V-engine out-dates other motors. Its advanced "over-square" short stroke, big bore engine (70.7 cu. in.) delivers instant, solid power that's beautiful to behold. See revolutionary Starflite V-4 power . . . listen to Starflite sound-sealed quiet . . . at your Evinrude dealer (listed under "Outboard Motors" in your phone book). Catalog free. Write Evinrude Motors, 4254 N. 27th Street, Milwaukee 16, Wis.

A Division of Outboard Marine Corporation In Canada: Mfd. by Evinrude Motors, Peterborough

EVINRUDE quiet outboard motors

Here's why the B-58





See it and drive it – at your Buick Dealer's today

THE AIR BORY

Buick gets the nod from all kinds of folks

A sparkling-fresh model for every sized family, every sized budget. With 20 models and 5 price ranges—from the lower-priced Special to the extra-luxurious Limited—Buick's the standout buy for anyone.

Bold, fresh styling that begins with the unmistakable Dynastar Grille and tells you this is the face of fashion for '58—this is the look of flight on wheels.

Flight Pitch Dynaflow* that can switch the pitch a million ways with the world's first and only infinitely variable stator. You get the perfect performance ratio for any need instantly, automatically—and all you feel is smooth, soaring response.

The B-12000 Engine that puts 12,000 pounds of thrust behind every piston stroke for instant obedience to any power demand. Most modern engine possible to build for today's fuels.

The Miracle Chassis plus Buick Air Ride* where you get great new solidity and sureness and trueness of track, plus the constant levelness of automatic air "springs" that adjust to the needs of any load and any road.

Award-winning Air-Cooled Aluminum Brakes*—the year's biggest braking advance—shrug off braking heat for longer lining life—give you smooth, sure stopping, more positive control.

"Velvet Wall" Sound Silencing that insulates you against noise, dust, heat, cold—and brings you the quietest Buick yet.

New peak of quality that you can feel and take pride in the work of skilled craftsmen dedicated to the highest standards of quality and precision ever set by Buick.

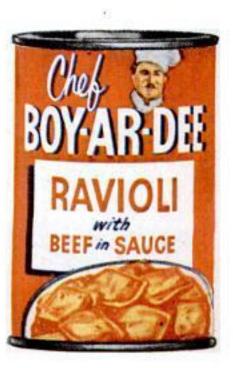
BUICK Division of GENERAL MOTORS





Meal with a view of Venice at twilight... real Italian-style CHEF BOY-AR-DEE® Ravioli

Pretty as a picture and very tasty, too! These tiny macaroni pies, filled with tender beef, simmered in tomato sauce are really satisfying! Wonderful for children's hot lunches! In the regular or large economy size...about 14¢ a serving!





WITH FASCIST SALUTES NEW VENEZUELAN CABINET IS SWORN IN UNDER PICTURE OF LIBERATOR BOLIVAR BY GRIM-LOOKING DICTATOR PEREZ JIMINEZ (RIGHT)

AN AIR OF HEIL AND FAREWELL IN VENEZUELA

A dictator finds himself on the spot in the face of wide unrest and pressure from his own military

Ten days after a revolution against him misfired, the shaken dictator of Venezuela last week reluctantly swore in a new cabinet. Impregnable during a five-year reign in which oilrich Venezuela became the booming Texas of South America, General Marcos Pérez Jiménez (known as "P.J.") had lost his grip. The new cabinet was forced on him by the base of his power, the military. Many were predicting that P.J. himself, recently re-elected to the presidency in a rigged vote, would not last till his second inaugural in April.

P.J.'s power house split open (Life, Jan. 13) in the first hours of 1958 when the bulk of the Venezuelan air force and paratroop units in Maracay, 65 miles west of Caracas, rose in revolt. Columns P.J. sent out from Caracas to subdue the rebels rebelled themselves en route. But the various rebel units never made contact, and within 20 hours the revolt folded because of bad luck and bad communication.

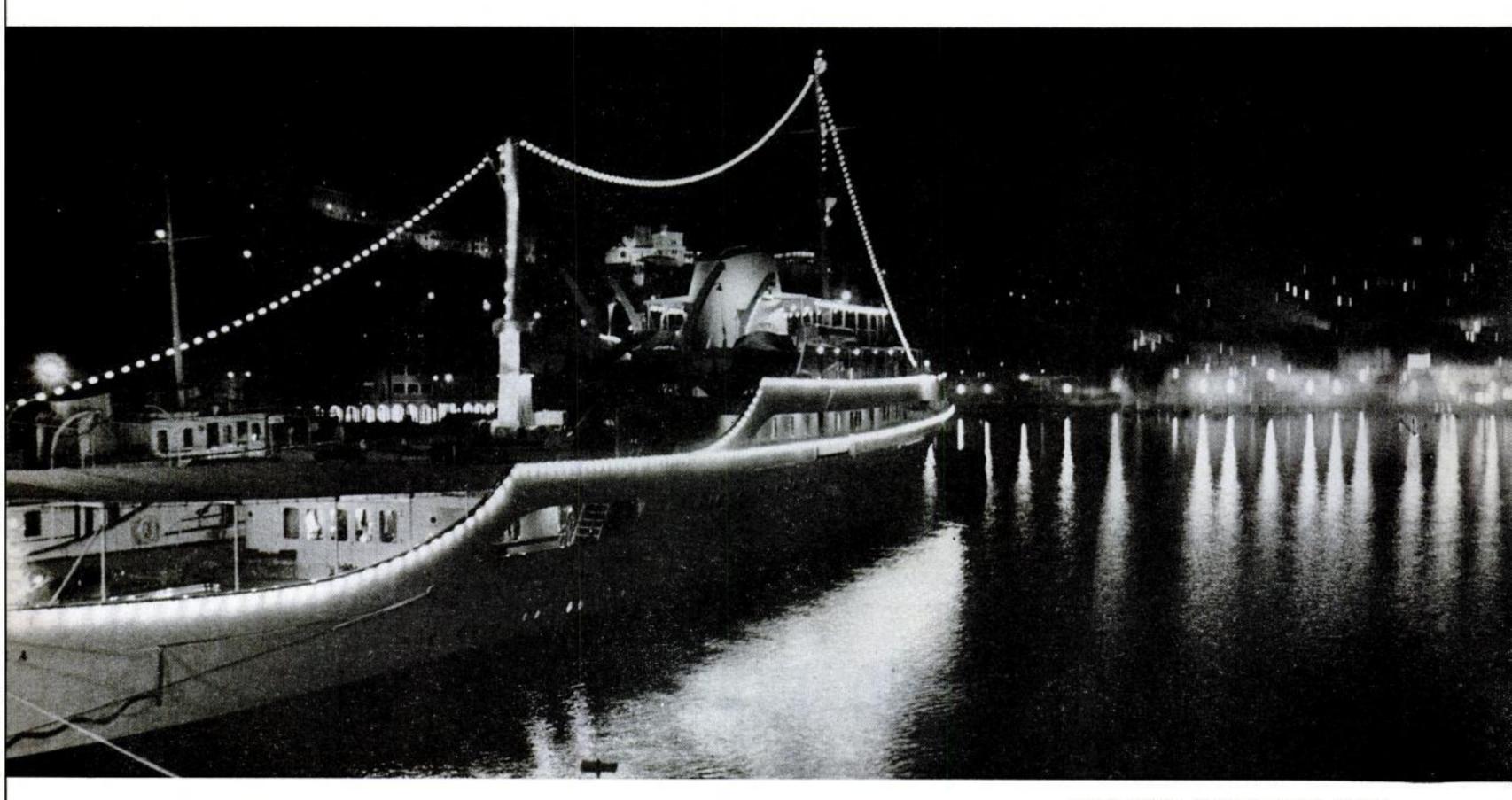
But it did not end there. The uprising loosed a Pandora's box full of resentments against P.J. And when these resentments were exacerbated by frantic repressive measures, the military stepped in. From Caracas, Life's Irene Saint reported reasons why P.J. seemed on the skids: "Even to Venezuelans of easy conscience the graft of top officials had become horrendous. Security measures have reached an appalling degree of brutality. The fascistic philosophy of the regime has become more and more unpopular as Venezuelans care more what the world thinks of them. Finally, a younger group of officers, eager for advancement and for their own share of the spoils, has become increasingly restless." These factors seemed to number the powerful days of P.J.



LEAFLET RIOT is staged by Caracas youths in Plaza Silencio (Square of Silence). Encouraged by

general disintegration, they smashed shops and demanded "re-establishment of public liberties."

A LOOK AT THE WORLD'S



U.S. MOTHERS INTO CHINA

In Hong Kong three American mothers (from left), Mrs. Philip Fecteau, Mrs. Ruth Redmond, Mrs. Mary Downey, started toward Red China with food, vitamin pills for their sons, captives of Red China. They found their sons healthy but hungry to get news of family and America.

TIRES AS FUEL TANKS-

The U.S. Army Transportation Corps looked at a safe and soft new method of carrying liquids at Clintonville, Wis. Ten jumbo-size tires, each filled with 500 gallons of fuel instead of air, were mounted on axles to form a fluid transport suited for hauling over rough terrain.

DECKED OUT FOR FUN

Gilded with lights and filled with prominent guests, Aristotle Onassis' yacht glittered like a Christmas tree in Monaco's harbor. The Greek shipping magnate's boat, a \$2.5 million, 302foot converted Canadian frigate, was the lavish scene of his first party of the new year.



WEEK



HEROIC CRASH IN SWAMP→

Helicopters dropped down to an Air Force KC-97 wrecked in a Florida Everglades swamp. The plane's crew had started to bail out, but when the pilot saw a last crewman without a parachute he stayed to try a crash landing. Rescuers found the pilot injured, crewman dead.





RELIEF FOR ALL THESE COLD MISERIES

with pleasant new liquid!

- Open stuffed-up nose!
- Soothe raw, sore throat!
- Loosen phlegm, ease cough!
- Relieve headache, body pains!



No one-purpose remedy gives such thorough relief as

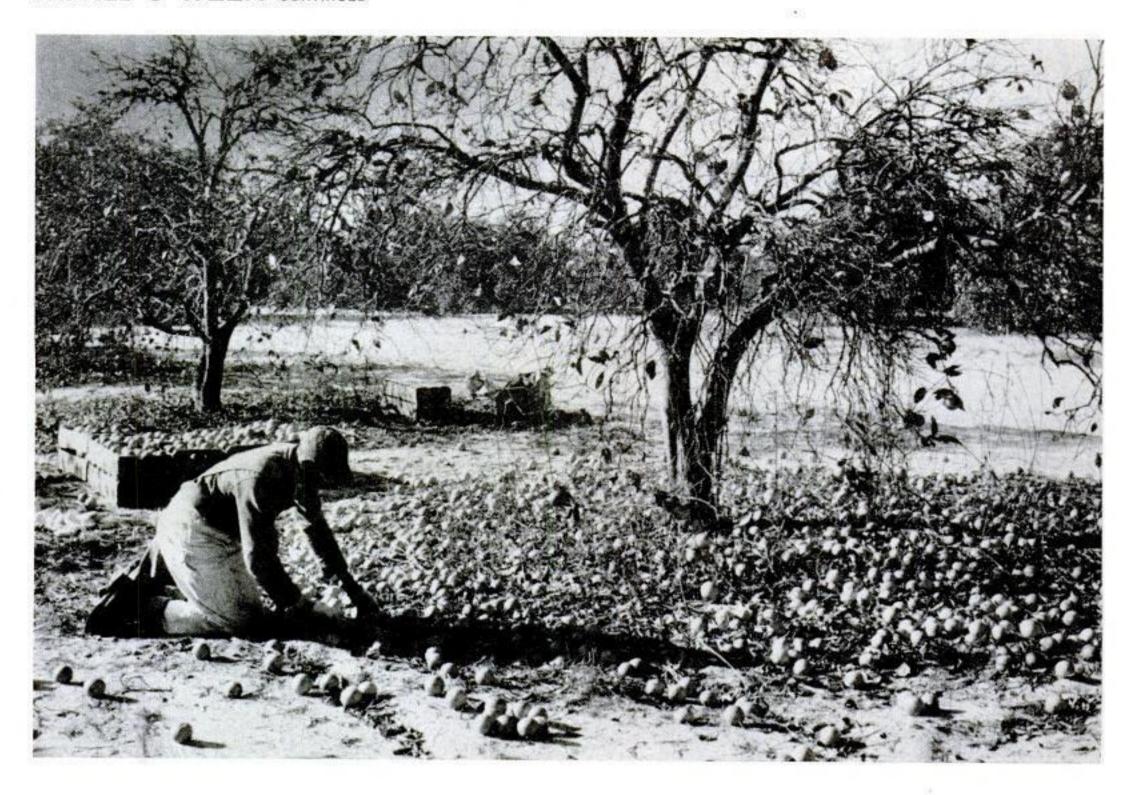
NEW 4 WAY® LIQUID Cough and Cold Medication!

It's an easy-to-take liquid that's fasteracting! It's a combination of modern medicines that can relieve cold distress more thoroughly than any singlepurpose remedy... better than cough syrups, nose drops, aspirin! It's new 4 WAY LIQUID Cough and Cold Medication—with exclusive Rynosec*!

Almost at once, 4 WAY LIQUID makes you feel better all over! Yes... being liquid, it's instantly ready to speed relief into your blood-stream, throughout your body! And it contains Rynosec* too. That's why new 4 WAY LIQUID brings more relief, faster relief of cold miseries! At all drug counters now! *Trademark

WHAT ABOUT ASIAN FLU?

The symptoms of Asian Flu are often very similar to those of the common cold—symptoms which 4 WAY Liquid is specifically formulated to combat. However, the major danger signal is fever...running as high as 102 to 104 degrees. When such symptoms occur with fever...particularly among children under 3 or adults over 65...consult your physician.



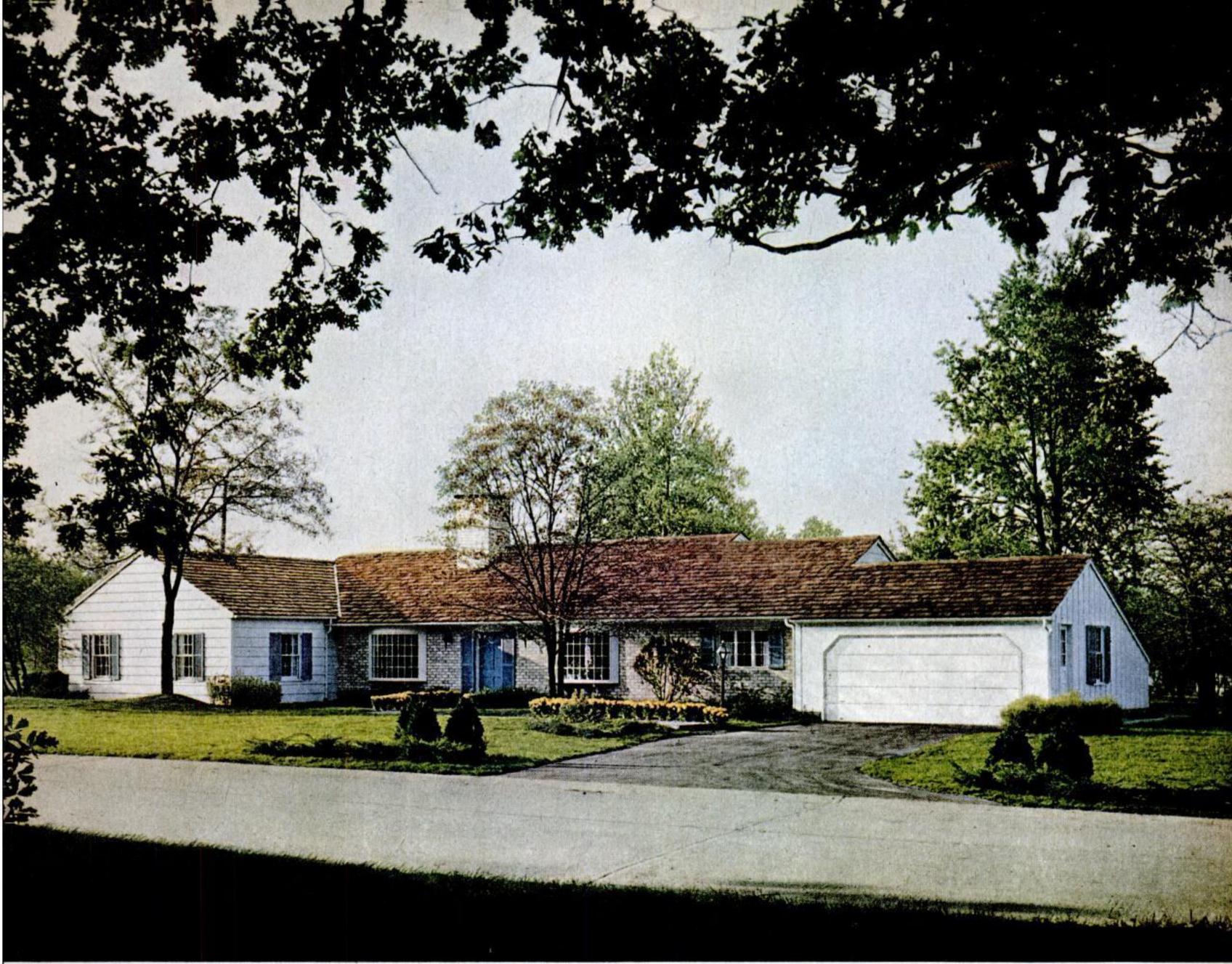


ORANGES IN FLORIDA, A FROZEN CROP

Orange pickers, who usually work from ladders, were on their knees under denuded trees near Ocoee, Fla. All over the area freezes had killed the leaves and strewn the ground with frost-damaged oranges, costing growers nearly a quarter of their \$400 million citrus crop. The damaged fruit is now good only for use as cattle feed and as fertilizer.

NOT SO JOLLY FOR A NEW MINISTER

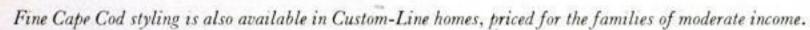
One of Britain's new ministers took a look at himself as he took on a hard job. Derick Heathcoat Amory —for whom a pub in Northallerton, England was named when he was agriculture minister—became Chancellor of the Exchequer after Peter Thorneycroft resigned over the issue of inflation. Heathcoat Amory's job won't be a jolly one.



The utmost in modern living is offered by this Luxury-Line Cape Cod home featured in February McCall's.

CAPECOD

BY ROYAL BARRY WILLS, F. A.I. A.





For those who prefer the traditional in home design, famed Royal Barry Wills, of Boston, Massachusetts, has created excitingly new National homes in Cape Cod styling. A characteristic simplicity gives these homes outstanding beauty and enduring charm.

Let your family experience the joy of living in a lovely Cape Cod National home. They are available in all sizes and price ranges.

1958 National homes also are designed in Colonial, Contemporary, and Southwest Modern styling by outstanding architects in these fields.

THE NATION'S LARGEST

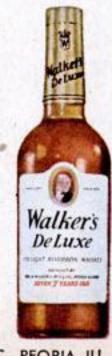
National Homes Corporation, Lafayette, Indiana

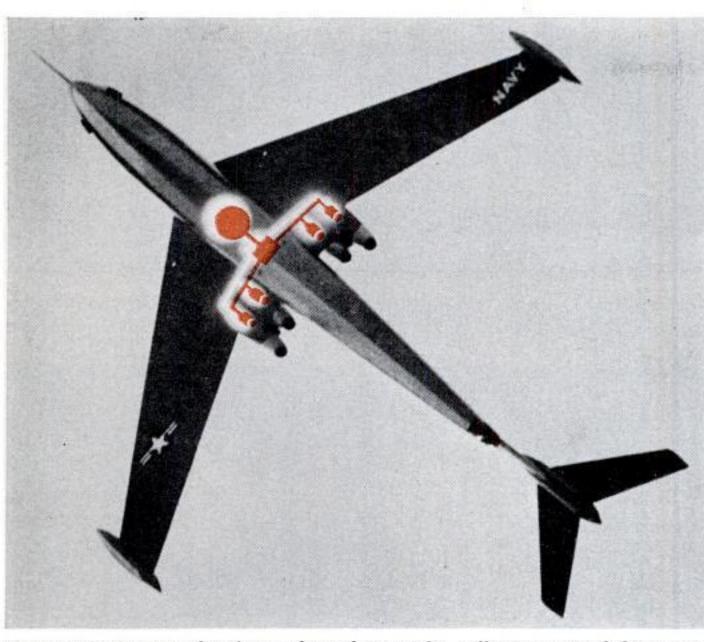
'Copyrighted material



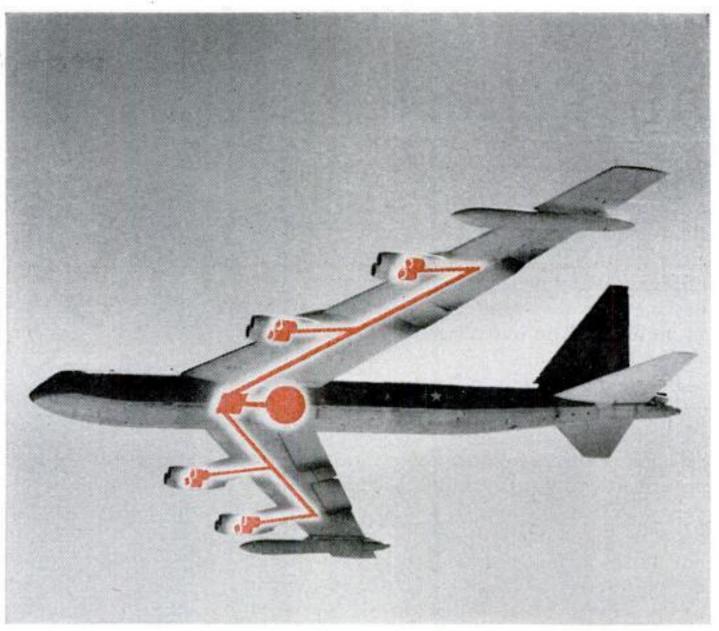
Agreed! No whiskey anywhere is more deluxe than Walker's DeLuxe

Straight bourbon, of course-7 years smooth-elegant in taste





NAVY CANDIDATE for the nuclear plane is the still-experimental Seamaster turbojet where close-in engines would allow compact nuclear power system (red).



AIR FORCE PROSPECT is turbojet B-52. It might be made atomic within two years. It has advantage of being an operational bomber. Power system is in red.

SPEED-UP ON ATOMIC PLANE

Air Force and Navy submit competing proposals for nuclear-powered craft

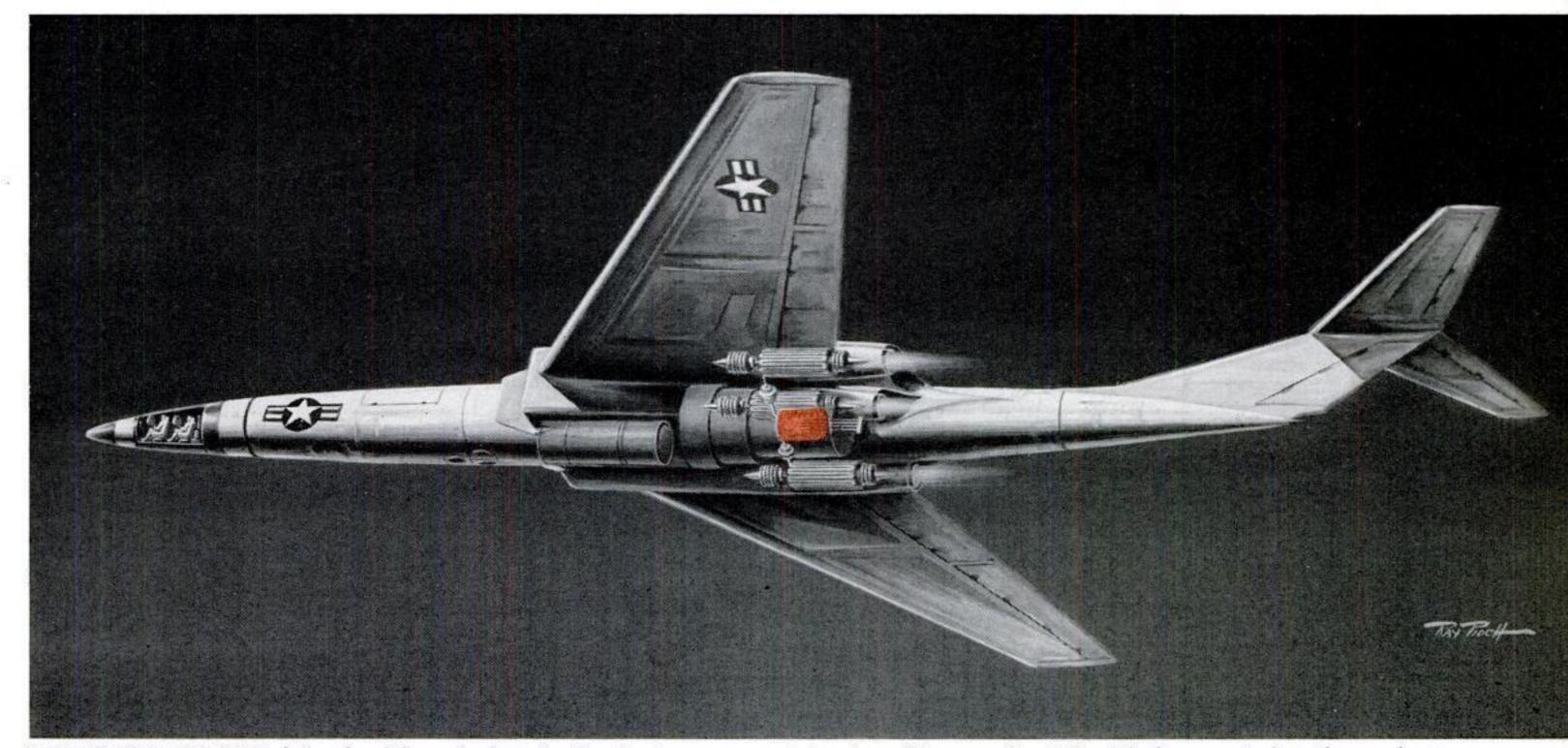
Last week, spurred by news that the Russians were hard at work on a nuclear aircraft program, the U.S. took steps to speed its own building of an atomic plane—a plane whose all-but-inexhaustible fuel supply would give it almost unlimited range. The new sense of urgency made it certain that someone would soon get the money and authority for high-priority action. The Navy favors developing an atomic seaplane which, it claims, could be safely flown

and tested far from populated areas. But the Air Force will probably get the job, on which it has already spent over \$200 million.

The Air Force began planning a nuclear plane 10 years ago. But aside from research on the ground and a few test flights in which a B-36 carried a reactor aloft to study radiation effects, not much was done. The Department of Defense and the AEC saw so little military justification for pushing the program, in fact, that

at one point it was in danger of being killed.

The first nuclear plane decision facing the Defense Department is this: whether to put nuclear power into an existing plane (above), or whether to build a new plane around a nuclear system (below). If an existing plane were used, it could be flown in two to four years with consequent help to U.S. prestige. If a new plane were built, it would take longer but would produce a more useful operational craft.



NEW BOMBER CONCEPT, designed and drawn for Life, has the plane's nuclear reactor (red), engines and bomb cylinder clustered in one neat, heavy,

central package. The crew rides at tip of the long nose to keep them as far as possible from the reactor. This bomber would take five or six years to develop.

EARTH-ROVING AIR MISSIONS

If the Pentagon decides in favor of building a specially designed nuclear airplane, it will then have to select from the variety of possible types. On this page are LIFE drawings of four feasible models of atomic aircraft, each designed for the specific mission it is meant to perform. (The nuclear reactors are shown in red.)

Before any plane can become an operating reality, however, an impressive number of technical problems must be solved, most of them related to dangers from radiation. The massive amount of shielding required to safeguard the crew would, with currently available materials, make the plane almost prohibitively heavy. Scientists are trying to develop lighter shielding devices. Since radiation could also turn rubber tires brittle, make lubricants dangerously thin and foul up electronic systems, new radiation-resistant materials must also be developed. Radiation hazards on the ground would require the building of special runways and hangars in isolated regions or the development of radically new techniques for take-off and landing.

Even after all the necessary breakthroughs have been made, the engines of the resulting nuclear plane will differ from those of an ordinary airplane in only one important respect: whether jet, turboprop or ramjet, they will be powered by the heat from an atomic reactor. But this difference will make all the difference, enabling the plane to stay in the air indefinitely. One observer, exaggerating somewhat, predicted, "Its endurance would be limited only by the need to land periodically so the crew could re-enlist."

Nuclear-powered bombers or missile launchers would give the U.S. what would be, in effect, mobile airborne bases extremely hard for an enemy to find and hit. Since the enemy would probably have similar mobile bases, the U.S. would also need manned vehicles to seek out such elusive targets. Thus, even in the ICBM era, the airplane need not be obsolete.

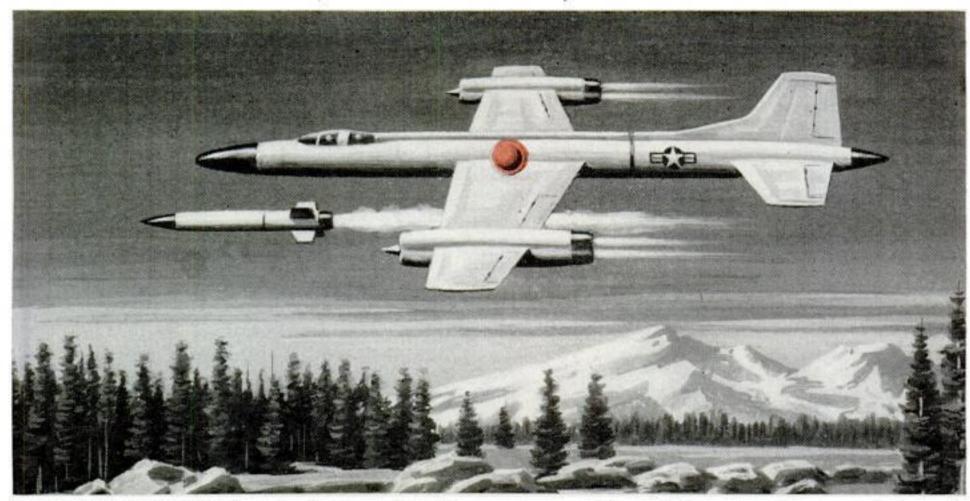
of sound at low altitudes for reconnaissance work.

A small reactor in each engine heats the air as it is scooped in. Estimated building time: seven years.



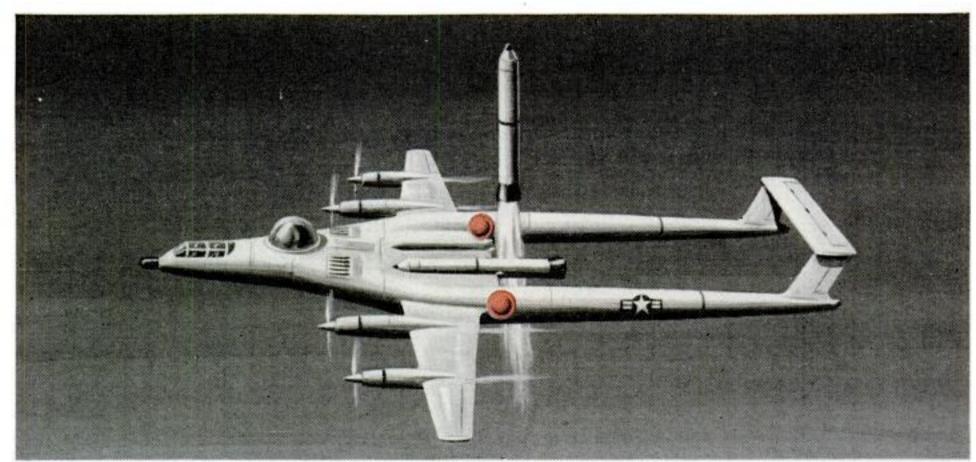
EARLY-WARNING PLANE is a modified C-133 turboprop with radar umbrella (top), two radomes

(on nose, under fuselage). It could do long stretches of patrol duty. Estimated building time: four years.



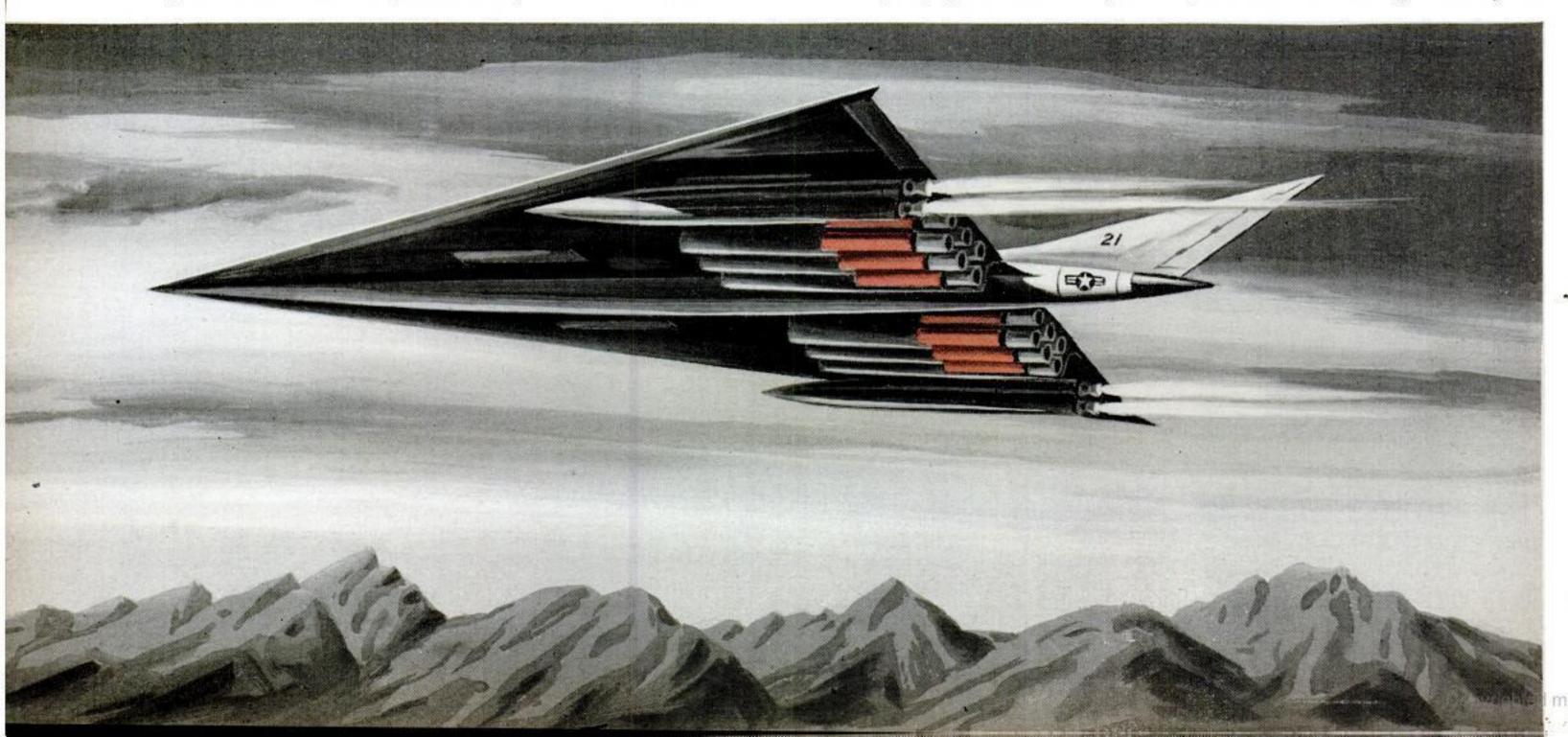
LOW-LEVEL BOMBER (reactor is shown in red) could penetrate enemy territory, flying too low for

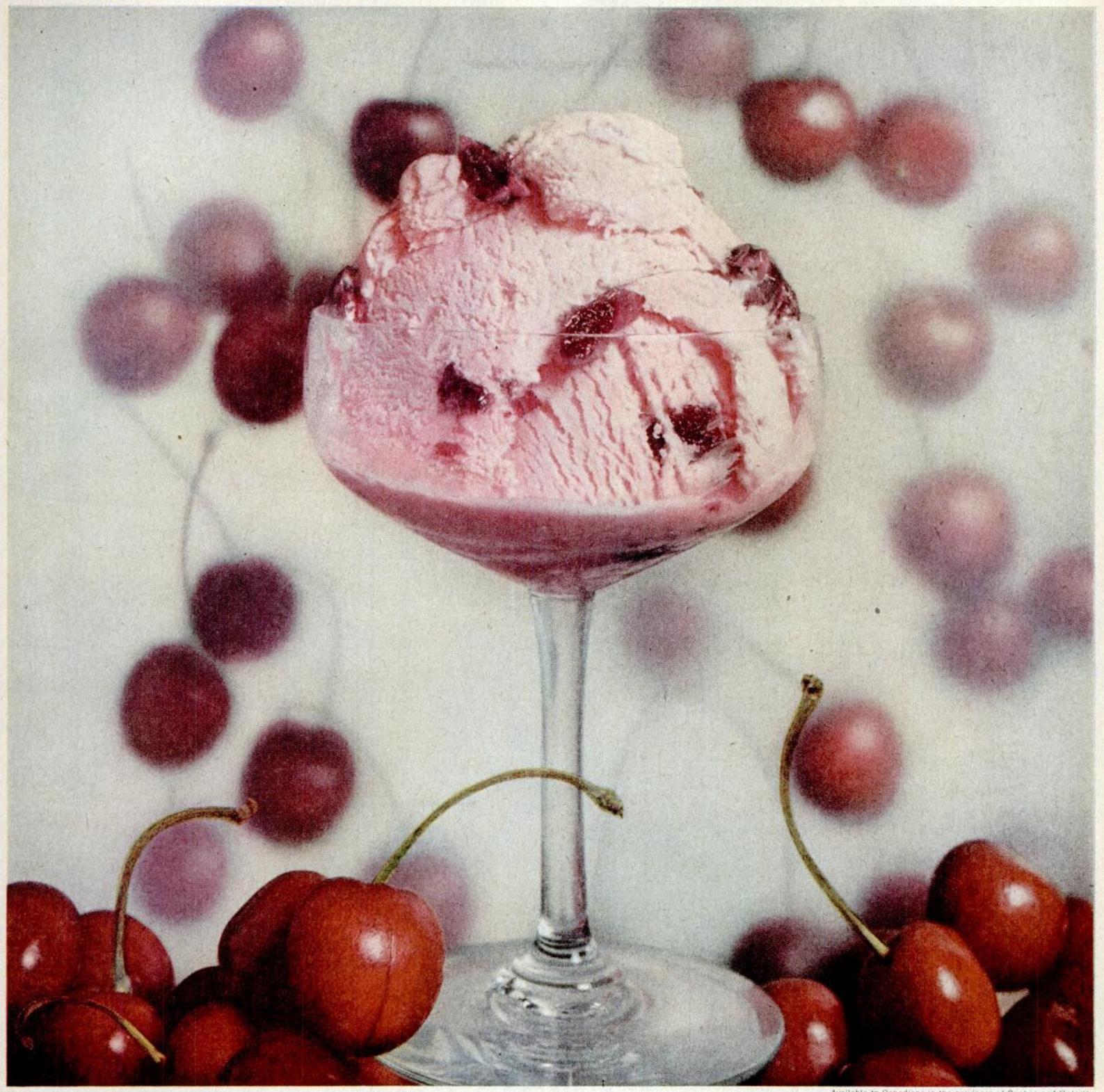
enemy radar to follow—a tactic too costly in ordinary jet fuel. Estimated building time: five years.



AIRBORNE IRBM LAUNCHER would be a missile base too elusive for enemy to pinpoint, would

save much rocket fuel by firing from the thin upper atmosphere. Estimated building time: five years.





Available to Canadians in the provinces of Quebec and Ontario.

Extra good because it's made with extra cream! Lady Borden Lorraine Cherry Ice Cream

Ice cream too good to miss! Those tender-ripe dark cherries are full of sweet, juicy goodness! Give the family a real treat tonight. Take home Lorraine Cherry. It's in the Burgundy-colored carton where you see the Lady Borden Ice Cream sign.





© 1958, The Borden Company

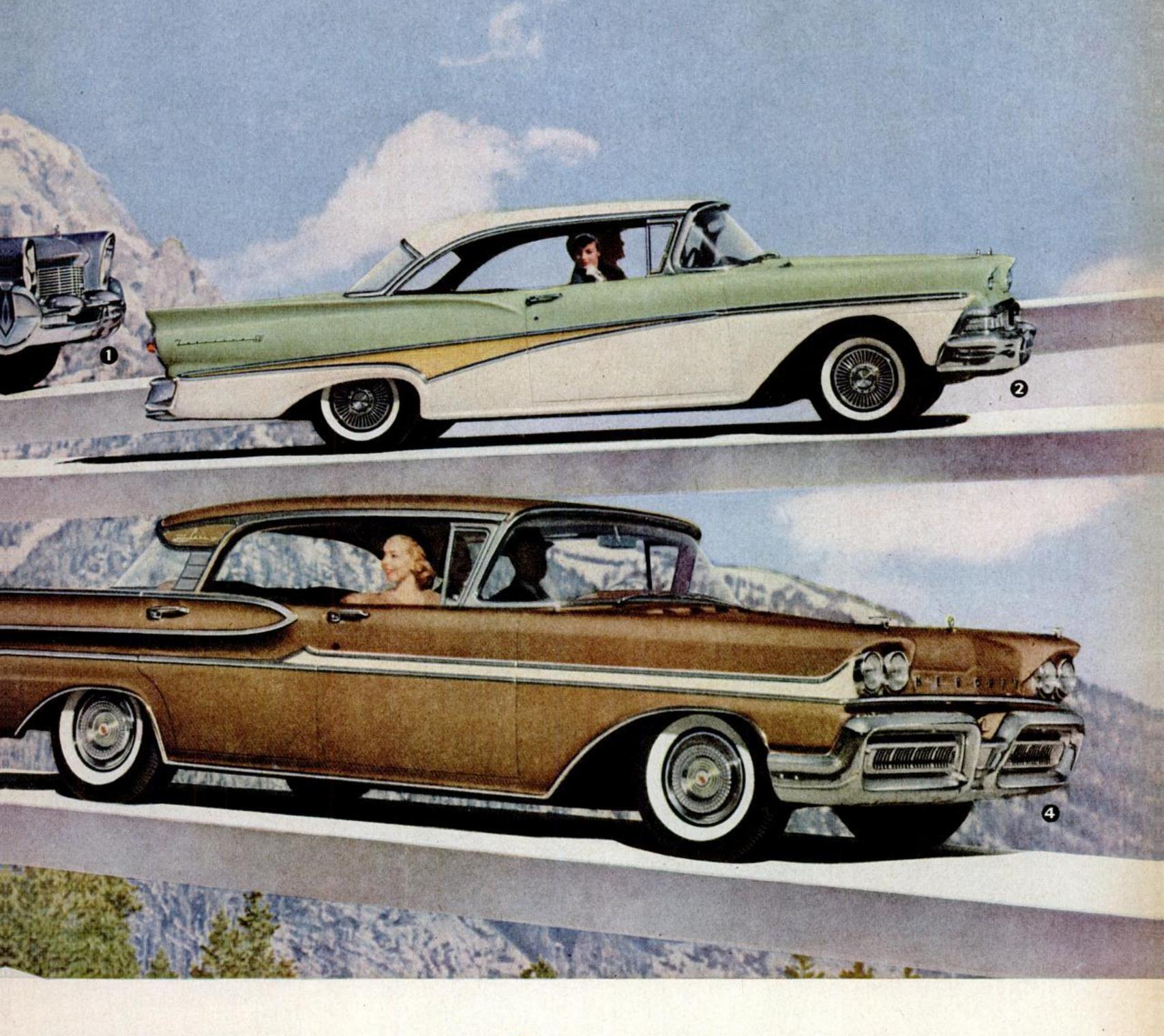
See Borden's TV shows, "The People's Choice" and "Fury" over NBC.



4 MERCURY PARK LANE PHAETON SEDAN

more new ideas, more Will ideas

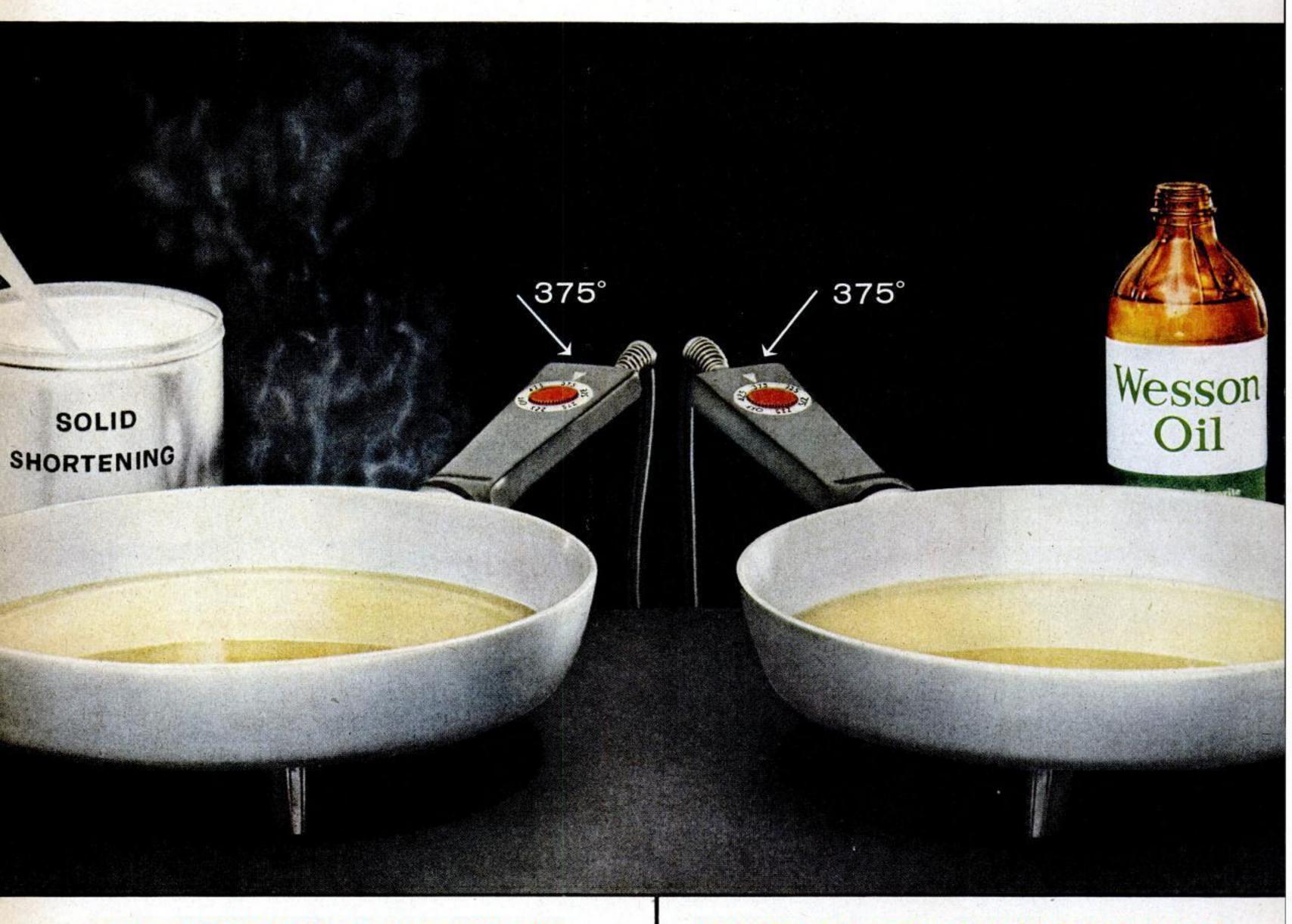
MERCURY · LINCOLN · CONTINENTAL MARK III



Even our engines start with **YOU**. You asked for faster warm-ups, easier starts. You wanted quieter, cooler-running operation. All this is yours - in the most efficient, most dependable engines you've ever known. We've counted 55 **YOU** ideas in our engines! Ford Motor Company The American Road, Dearborn, Michigan

- in The Ford Family of Fine Cars

Wesson Oil takes the smoke out of frying!



SOLID SHORTENINGS SMOKE BECAUSE they

contain an emulsifier. This additive is good for baking, but smokes at frying heat. Shortening that smokes is breaking down, and that can hardly be good for you.

WESSON OIL DOES NOT SMOKE BECAUSE

it is all shortening in its purest form—nothing added. So clear and brilliant, so light in body, Wesson sparkles as it pours. No other as fresh, as pure and as light.

(c) 1957 WESSON OIL IS SNOWDRIFT SALES CO.

Smoke's out! Flavor's in!

Enjoy cleaner frying with no clinging odor

Brighter flavor in foods-no greasy film even after they've cooled Digestible frying—more safely prepared than with costliest solid shortenings

Easier and thrifty-Wesson's the shortening you pour

and can use again and again

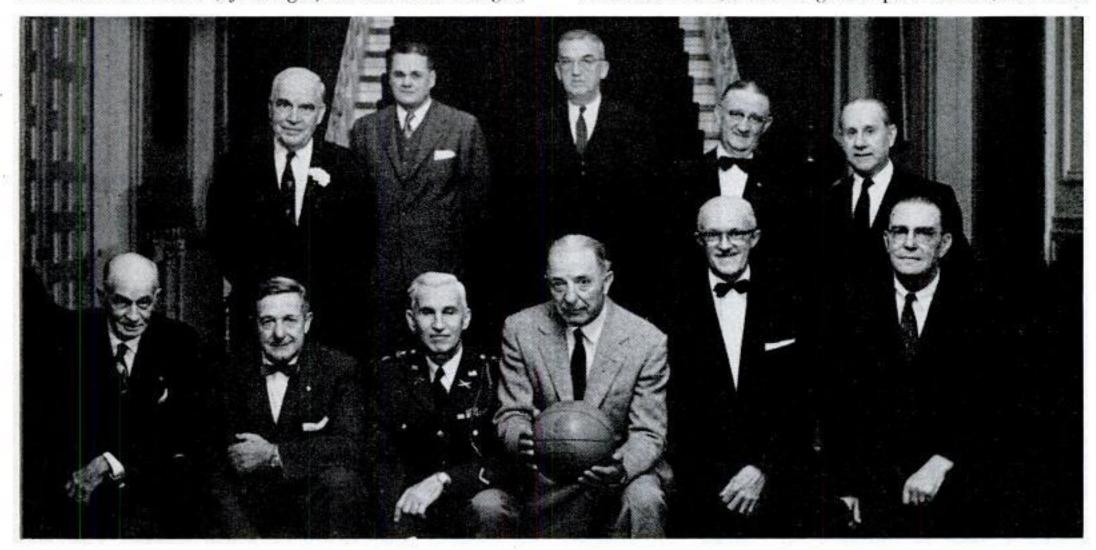


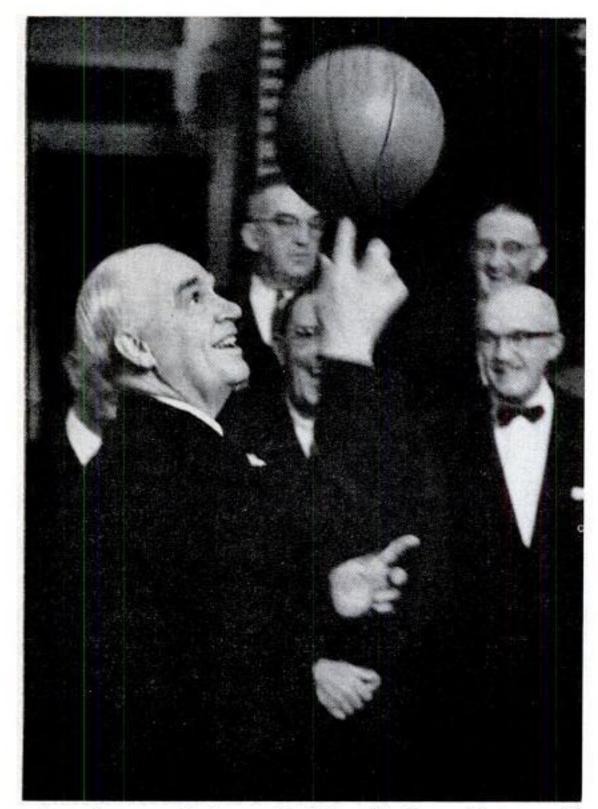




THE 1917 TEAM at University of North Carolina lines up again (below). Front row in each picture is the same (left to right): Louis McDuffie, Charles Tennent, Carlyle Shepard, Raby Tennent, Sidney Curtis Perry, Elliott Grandin. In second row above (left to right) are Governor Hodges;

Beemer Harrell, now dead; Coach Peacock, who could not attend; Peter Lynch, now dead; J. Minor Gwynn and Frank Kendrick, who are in their proper places below. Insets in 1917 picture are Bryce Little and William Cuthberson, in third row below, and Manager Simpson Tanner, now dead.





HOST, Governor Hodges, spins ball on his finger. He is an avid follower of North Carolina team, unbeaten U.S. champs last year.

A 1917 TEAM'S REUNION IN '58

Host is a sub who made governor

At the time, the 1917 University of North Carolina basketball team's only distinction was beating archrival University of Virginia for the first time ever, but real recognition came last week. The players on the team were invited back for a reunion dinner by second-string forward Luther H. Hodges, who was host at his home, the governor's mansion in Raleigh. Governor Hodges was one of the 11 members of the original squad of 13 who attended the reunion and gathered for a photograph (above) which was a near match-up of the squad picture taken 41 years ago.

Talking shop, the oldtimers agreed the game they played was much rougher and more aggressive than basketball today, and recalled the game in which Forward Hodges got a tooth knocked out. Then they gingerly went through a pepper-game routine which convinced them, at least, that they had not forgotten everything.



'Chap Stick' first leaped to favor when our Armed Forces chose it as the best way to keep lips fit in all climates.

Today it is the family standby—the largest-selling lip balm in the world. Used regularly, it keeps lips refreshed—at ease—and its special formula brings fastest possible relief to lips that are chapped, cracked and sore.



'Chap Stick' is also available in Canada

Chap Stick Co., Lynchburg, Va.



Famed CBS news journalist Eric Sevareid, narrator for MONSANTO's television series, "CONQUEST," tells how chemistry's drive to unlock Earth's deepest treasures helps discover improved new products for our use today.



"What is it like thirty-nine hundred miles straight down...in the very core of the earth?

"Daily, scientists scan incredibly sensitive tracing machines for earth tides suspected of flowing beneath oceans and continents. Researchers seek new facts that will permit them to forecast earthquakes. Others probe deep into earth for new and sorely needed heat-resistant metals born of the giant squeeze of the earth's shrinking crust.

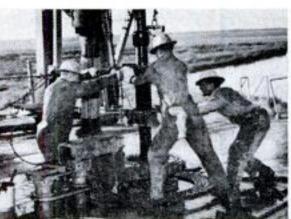
SEE MONSANTO'S SCIENCE SPECTACULAR, "CONQUEST,"



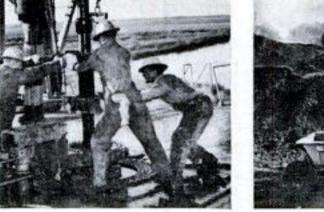
"Much closer to the surface, hidden deposits of valuable minerals are near discovery through a new kind of chemical prospecting. By it, samples of water, soil, or even tree leaves and twigs reveal as little as one part of metal in a billion . . . as far away as 15 miles from a vein of ore.

"The need for new materials and power sources is urgent. Chemistry, working with other sciences to gain new knowledge of earth's interior, supplies many of the answers."

From such long-range studies come findings of immediate use to all of us. Some Monsanto products that aid inner-earth research and also add to today's comfort, safety and convenience are shown at right.

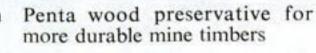


Oil-well drilling mud compounds and refinery chemicals



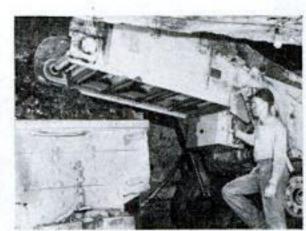
Elemental phosphorus from Monsanto's own mines







Rubber chemicals add more life to hard-working conveyor belts rugged mining machinery



Heavy-duty gear lubricants for



WHERE CREATIVE CHEMISTRY WORKS WONDERS FOR YOU Monsanto Chemical Co., St. Louis 24, Mo.

CBS-TV, SUNDAY, JANUARY 19. (CHECK YOUR LOCAL TV LISTINGS FOR TIME AND STATION.)



AT SCHOOL BOARD MEETING MAYOR CORSALL, BACKED BY AN ANGRY CROWD OF 300, PLEADS FOR THE RIGHT TO TEACH WITHOUT PAY FOR HIS PUPILS' SAKI



STUDENT SUPPORTERS with posters ready for board meeting visit Corsall after school at city hall.

WHO'S WHOSE BOSS IN OSWEGO?

Teacher faces school board that fired him when he became mayor

In Oswego, N.Y. the school system was in heated confusion. The school board had fired a teacher because he became their boss. The teacher was vainly trying to teach for nothing. And students had walked out of high school because they wanted to pass physics.

Last November, Vincent Corsall was elected mayor as a Liberal after campaigning against the politically appointed school board. He was soon fired as a physics teacher by the board, one of whose members had run for mayor as a Democrat while another was on the Republican steering committee. As mayor, Corsall can appoint one school board member each year and is nominally the board's boss. The board did not want their boss as an employe.

Corsall's pupils, preparing for statewide exams, went briefly on strike. Then 300 Oswegonians descended on the board demanding Corsall's reinstatement and a referendum to decide whether its members should be elected rather than appointed. Corsall offered to teach unpaid until the exams.

The board refused to reappoint Corsall or to approve the referendum. But Corsall, harking back to another commander who had lost a battle but not the war, says, "I shall return."



BOARD MEMBERS Mrs. Earl Brown and Judge Adrian King listen to angry citizen's denunciation.



LORDLY NEW BOTTLE

especially created for LORD CALVERT—one of the world's 3 great whiskies

The inspiration for Lord Calvert's new bottle came from a 17th Century bottlemaker. Grand. Opulent. Aristocratic. Its beauty also has a practical perfection. The slim contour fits your hand as snugly as a book.

Any bottle is finally judged by what goes

inside. Lord Calvert whiskey is a rare luxury. If every man in America were rationed to one Lord Calvert highball a year there still wouldn't be enough to go round.

Serve the American whiskey of distinction tonight. It is now a grander gesture than ever.



OBJECTS THAT HAVE INSPIRED WALLPAPERS HANG AT LEFT. SEATED IS VERA NEUMANN, PIONEER IN NEW DESIGNS. AT RIGHT IS HER NEW SPICE BOTTLE PAPER

NEW WAYS WITH WALLPAPER

The big question for the homeowner on redecorating a room used to be whether to use wallpaper or paint. If wallpaper won, it went up on all four walls—and was usually something with flowers. Now things are more complex. The most stylish treatment today is to use both paint and wallpaper in the same room. And wallpaper designers have wandered far from the garden path to make contemporary patterns of everything from kitchen utensils and children's toys to old charts and playing cards.

These realistic, sharply defined, brightly colored wallpapers must be

used with restraint. They are best confined to one wall of a room, or hung on only part of a wall above a large piece of furniture, or put in an alcove or on a screen. So many objects have been decoratively transferred to wallpaper that every personal taste, hobby or whim may be indulged and every room can have an appropriate wallpaper motif. The wallpapers shown here are expensive—\$6.90 a roll to \$6 a yard—but little is used. On the following pages samples of the new papers are shown, along with examples of effective use, in paintings done for Life by Mary Faulconer.



SEA SHELLS of many kinds, all in big enlargements, are basis of the pattern (right) by Pageant Wallpaper. Above, paper is used sparingly to frame a large bed in a summer cottage by the sea.

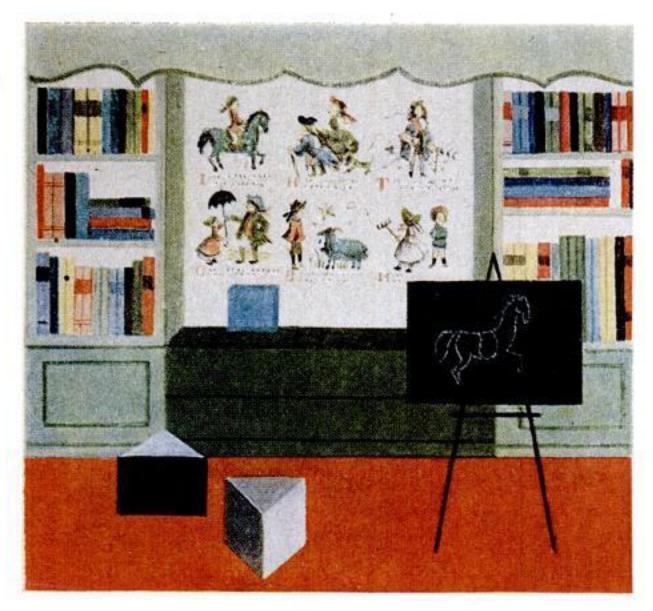




VASES AND BOWLS accurately reproduced from 19th Century French glassware are formally grouped on Piazza Prints' *Opaline*. Above, a panel separates the dining and work areas of a kitchen.

CONTINUED

WALLPAPER CONTINUED



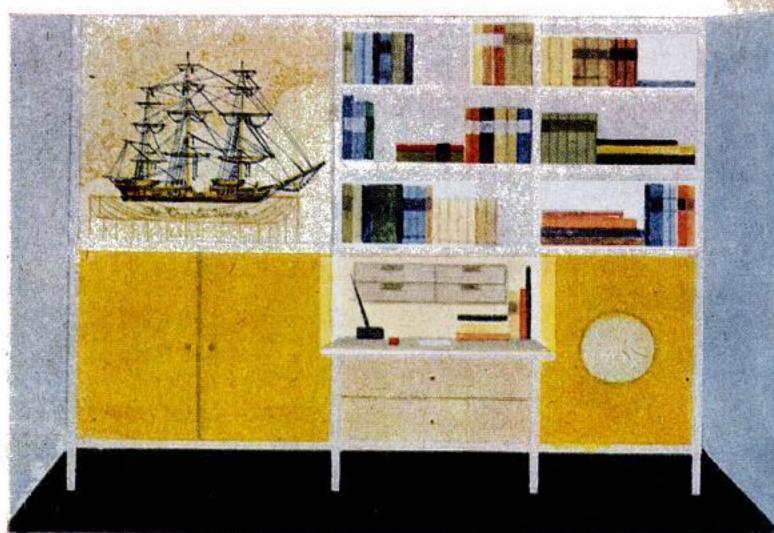


NURSERY RHYME DRAWINGS such as "Hark! Hark! The dogs do bark" are basis for F. Schumacher's *Mother Goose* paper (above). Left, paper is used between bookshelves in child's room.

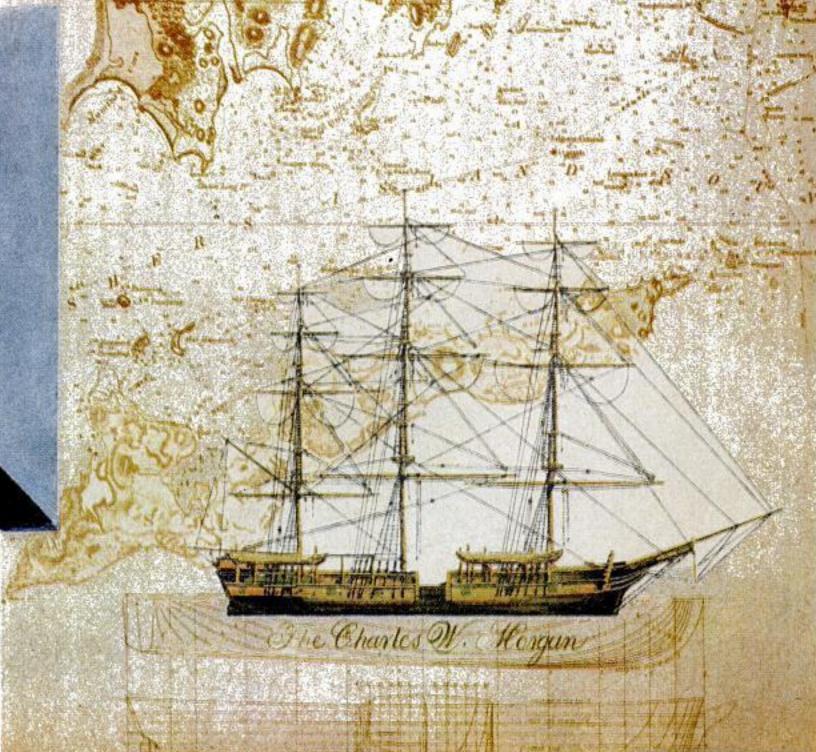




PLAYING CARDS of the 16th Century suggested Trumps (left) by William J. Galligan. Above, it covers a divider in a living roomstudy. Cards on the paper are three times as large as originals.



WHALER (right) is the Charles W. Morgan by F. Schumacher. Behind the ship is old chart showing the Mystic River, Conn. Above, the paper is mounted in a storage unit like a picture.

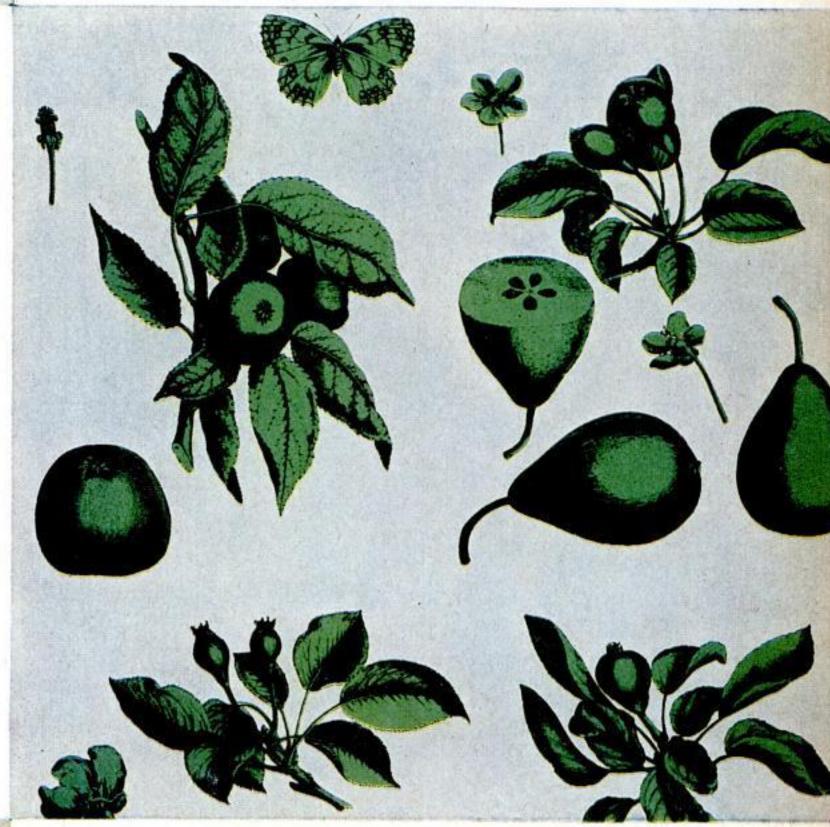


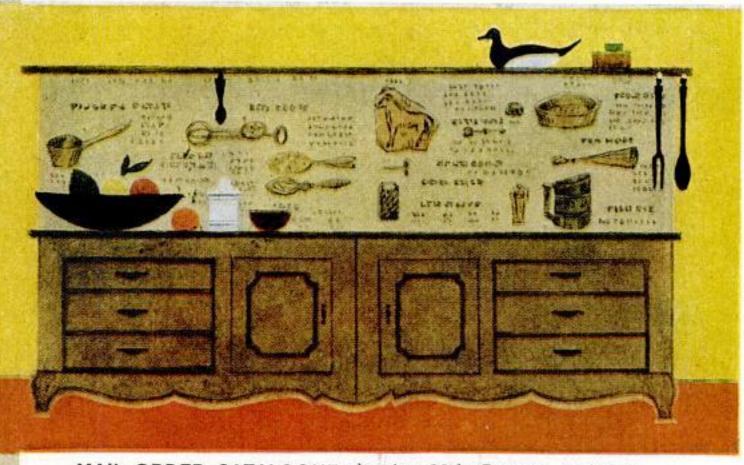




BOTANICAL PRINTS are translated into Pageant's enormous *Fruit (right)* with pears and apples half a foot in diameter. Above, the paper makes a panel at the end of a shelf-lined potting shed.







MAIL ORDER CATALOGUE showing 19th Century cooking utensils was the model for F. Schumacher's General Store (left). Above, it is put between an old Provincial cabinet and a shelf.



young ideas in shoes

OCCUPATION



FROM DUCHESS IN PARIS . . .

At the Lido in Paris the Duchess of Windsor, here scolding press photographers, wears a \$1.200 brocade chemise by Dior which is studded with sequins and colored stones.

TO ELEVATOR GIRLS IN SEATTLE . . .

Best's Apparel in Seattle outfitted their elevator operators in black chemises, available in the dress department for \$26. Long pearls are also part of the girls' uniforms.

... TO HOUSEWIFE IN ILLINOIS

Mrs. C. R. Poorman of Champaign, Ill. shows off her new loose-back sack to friends at a meeting of the Beta Sigma Phi. She bought it at Willis' in Champaign for \$17.89.

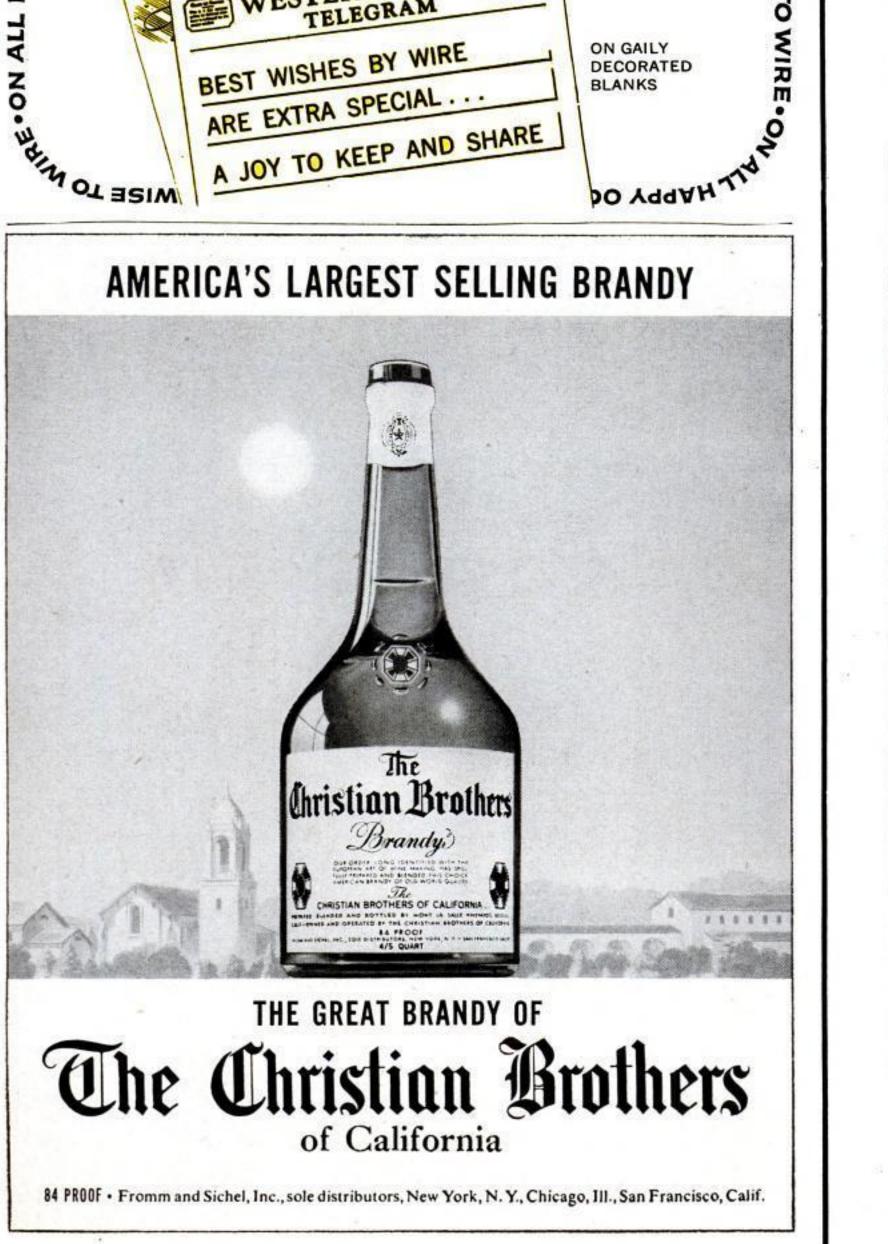




A BREAKOUT FOR THE BAG

In the annals of fashion. 1957 will go down as the year the chemise-sack-bag was launched, but 1958 will be the year it came of age. It is now worn by worldly ladies and U.S. working girls. Introduced here only four months ago (LIFE, Sept. 16), the unfitted silhouette is now available from \$5.74 to \$1,200, from top designers and from the Sears, Roebuck catalogue. The chemise caught on so quickly in inexpensive versions that some designers, fearful it may be a fad, are making half their line unfitted, half fitted. Others straddle the issue with optional belts. But a top couturier, Norman Norell (p. 59), has made all his spring dresses loose. "Fabric slithering over the body." he insists, "is far more sexy than a fitted bodice."

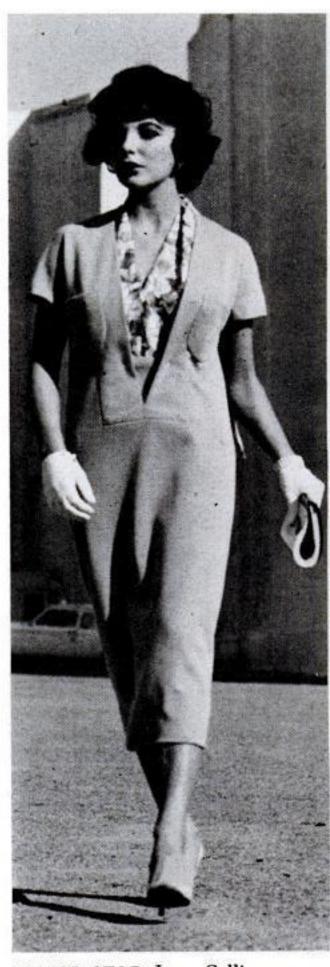




Breakout for Bag CONTINUED



CATALOGUE VERSION of the chemise is given finishing touches by Sears, Roebuck designers Caryl Kent (*left*) and Marianne Goldring. Spring catalogue advertises 18 models of the sack. This one in nubby rayon costs \$5.74.



MOVIE STAR Joan Collins owns five bag dresses, likes them because they are so comfortable. She bought this plunging-neck style for \$175 in New York, but experts would say she wears it two inches too long.



Ole Jensen, owns three chemises, wears them mostly for informal parties. She wears this \$111 Larry Aldrich version at correct sack length, shorter than Collins' length at left.

everybody sings the praises of Cherry Nugg that all time flavorite --- one taste tells why it's Cherry N to buy ICE CREAM Shirley Temple's MORE PEOPLE ENJOY Storybook "RUMPELSTILTSKIN" Sealtest February 2 THAN ANY OTHER "SLEEPY HOLLOW" February 19 ICE CREAM NBC-TV



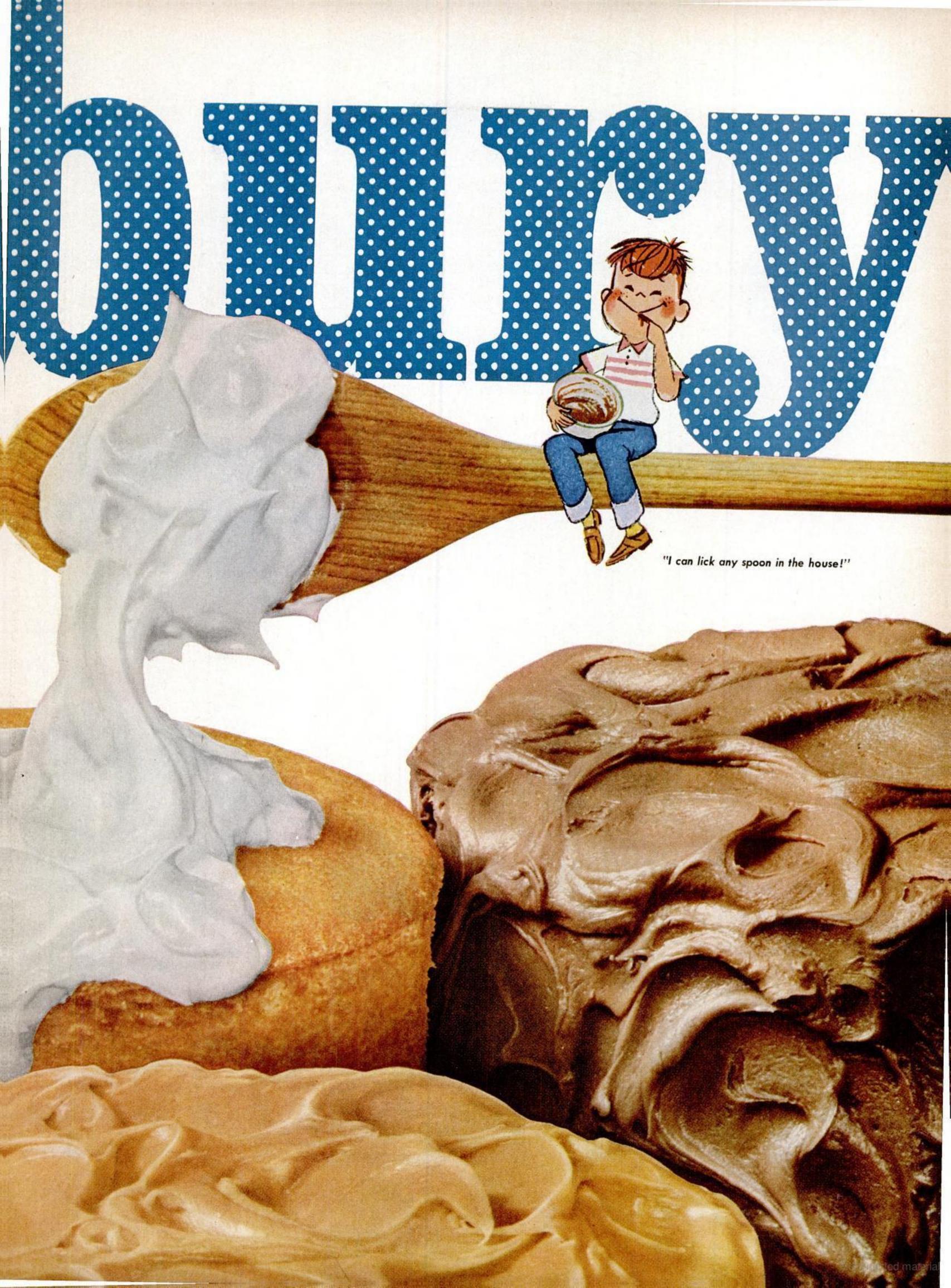
The people who bring you the homemade "cooked" frostings...without cooking

Here are four frostings good enough to go on a cake made from one of the New Pillsbury Cake Mixes. (And that's about as good as you can get.)

They're made from Pillsbury Frosting Mixes, of course. They give you every bit of quality you could hope for if you cooked up a frosting yourself. But you don't have to cook these. And they're so sure and easy they make frosting a cake a real joy.

Why don't you let Pillsbury help you—with cakes and frosting, too! Why not real soon?







The candy with the hole

THE TRADE-MARK 'LIFE SAVERS' IDENTIFIES 'THE CANDY WITH THE HOLE' MADE EXCLUSIVELY BY BEECH-NUT LIFE SAVERS, INC. IN THE U. S. A. AND AFFILIATES THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

...<u>still</u> only

AN EXPERT FITS THE UNFITTED



SNUG THROUGH HIPS,

says Norman Norell, is a basic rule for the chemise. Here he demonstrates on a \$250 bag from his new spring collection. Hanging straight and loose from the shoulders, dress must lightly touch hips, thighs and knees in order to look well when wearer moves.



JUST BELOW KNEE is proper length for a chemise, says Norell. Even though short, dress does not hike up when wearer sits because of looseness through middle. A small hat goes best with a sack.



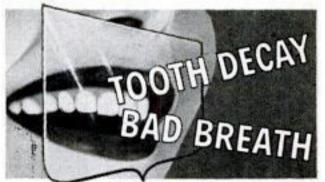


FIGHT TOOTH DECAY WITH COLGATE'S WHILE YOU STOP BAD BREATH ALL DAY!

Brushing For Brushing, It's The Surest Protection Ever Offered By Any Toothpaste! Because Of All Leading Toothpastes, Only Colgate Dental Cream Contains Gardol!

FIGHTS BOTH BAD BREATH AND TOOTH DECAY ALL DAY-WITH JUST ONE BRUSHING!

Colgate Dental Cream with Gardol is backed by published results of 2-year clinical research on the reduction of tooth decay. And of all leading toothpastes,* only Colgate's contains Gardol to form an invisible, protective shield around your teeth that fights decay all day . . . helps stop decay with just one brushing! One Colgate brushing stops mouth odor all day for most people, too!





CLEANS YOUR BREATH WHILE IT CLEANS YOUR TEETH

THE RUSSIAN REVOLUTION FART II

RELENTLESS RISE OF THE CONSPIRACY

AS LENIN BUILT STRENGTH, OTHERS INCITED REAL VIOLENCE

by ALAN MOOREHEAD

Last week, in the first of a series of four articles by the historian Alan Moorehead on the Russian Revolution of 1917—its causes, its leaders and its climactic events—Life presented a description of the autocratic prerevolutionary world of the czars. This week Mr. Moorehead introduces the men who set out to destroy that world and tells of the prelude to their final success: the revolt of 1905.

THE revolutionary movement in Russia was a growth like no other in the world, and it may be that one can only understand its bewildering contradictions by keeping firmly in the back of one's mind a picture of the physical nature of the country itself—the long dark winter, the spells of intense cold and heat, the vast expanse of flat land that leads on, like the sea, to endlessly receding horizons. Half measures are no good in this wilderness—any more than a leaking boat is any good in the ocean. One needs certainty, a sense of security, something solid to hold on to in the dangerous void—and it has to be absolutely solid.

This absolutism is at the core of the Russian revolutionary mind. It must be all or nothing, chaos or heaven, and in the meantime the existing world must be swept away. "Nihilism was born in Russia," Dostoevsky writes. "We are all nihilists."

The Russia in which Czar Nicholas II had grown up was filled with all kinds of "believers" ranging from minor religious sects who expected salvation from the drinking of milk to less harmless people who specialized in drunken sex orgies, violence, collective torture, self-mutilation and sometimes collective suicide.

All of this of course does not mean that there were not distinguished and high-minded men among the many groups fighting for self-expression—this was the age of Dostoevsky (see opposite page), Turgenev and Tolstoy—or that the revolutionary movement was bas-

ically corrupt. It was crude and it was fighting against overwhelming odds. But it was also bedeviled by the enormous gulf that lay between the educated man and the peasant. From the very beginning there is a two-sided aspect to the Russian revolutionary movement. More often than not the peasants rose of their own accord, and the revolt would be a local and leaderless affair, a spontaneous angry outburst of the mob. Meanwhile the revolutionary intellectuals continued in the universities with their endless cerebral debate, a debate that was punctuated only from time to time by isolated acts of terrorism.

To some extent the theme of the revolution in Russia is the bridging of this gap between the universities and the peasants, the combination, as in some chemical formula, of the intellectuals and the masses. It was when these two had combined that the revolution became really explosive.

The origins of this struggle go back at least as far as the 18th Century, when a Cossack named Pugachev raised a rebellion that lasted 16 months and had as its war cry "Land and Liberty." The works of Voltaire, Diderot and D'Alembert were all widely read by members of the Russian court about the same time, during the reign of Catherine the Great (1762–1796), and the first Russian revolutionary book soon followed. It was written by a nobleman, Alexander Radishchev, with the title Journey from St. Petersburg to Moscow, and it was inspired by Sterne's A Sentimental Journey. It criticized the bureaucracy and serfdom and it argued for the equality of man. Catherine knew how to make short work of this sort of thing. Radishchev was arrested, first condemned to death and finally sent to Siberia.

It was the Napoleonic Wars, however, which gave the upper-class liberals their first real impetus. Many of the Russian officers who pursued the French army to Paris were deeply impressed by what they saw in France, and they came back to Russia with a program for the abolition of serfdom and the setting up of a republic. The Dekabrist rising in 1825 was the result, and when it was broken up 121 of the conspirators were condemned to death or sent to Siberia. During the next 20 years—the years of Nicholas I's reign—there were 556 separate peasant risings in Russia, and the intellectual revolutionary movement began in earnest.

In the 1850s and '60s nihilism arrives—the word was invented by Turgenev. It was a cult of believing in the destruction of all constituted authority, and it was accompanied by the idea that the way ahead lay not through art but through science. Science now was to

be the great panacea. These also were the years of the first serious attempts by the intelligentsia to combine with the peasants. The Narodnik ("populist") movement was based on the belief that the revolution would be made by the workers on the land—the peasants—whose instinct for communal self-government would legitimately form the new Russian state. Out of these beginnings one of Russia's two great left-wing parties—the Social Revolutionaries—grew up.

Meanwhile, a technique for the physical act of revolution, for terrorism and all the business of secret cells and underground communications, was developing. Already in the 1860s a series of

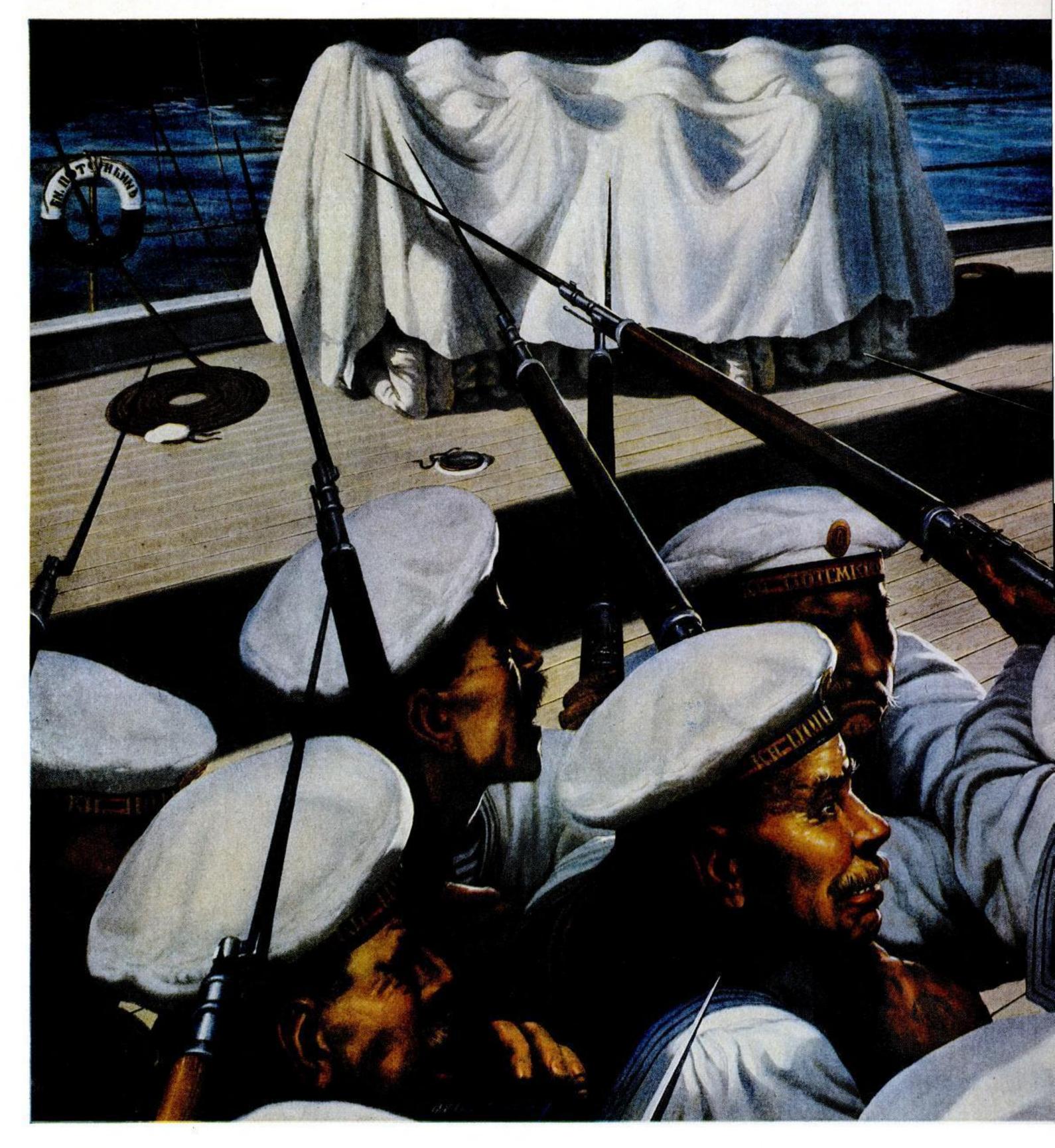


EARLY REBELLION against czars was led by Emelian Pugachev, a Cossack whose troops held Volga-Urals region for 16 months starting in 1773. Above, Pugachev (in fur cap) metes out justice to dispossessed landowners.



DEATH SENTENCE FOR DOSTOEVSKY was ordered by Nicholas I in 1849 because novelist belonged to a subversive society. In Semenovsky Square, Petrograd, Dostoevsky kneels in left background, as three other offenders face the

firing squad. At right, leader of group raises hood to see why executions are not carried out. At this moment, by the czar's sadistic scheme, they were told sentences had been commuted to exile in Siberia, where Dostoevsky spent four years.



FAMOUS MUTINY ON 'POTEMKIN'

The mutiny of the battleship Prince Potemkin has been made by the Communists into a glorious epic of the revolutionary movement. Though it was a significant incident, the men who mutinied were not revolutionaries fighting for a cause. They were raw recruits from farm villages and were rebelling specifically over a mess of borsch.

The Potemkin in 1905 was bottled up in the Black Sea conducting useless maneuvers while the Russian Baltic fleet was sailing off to its disastrous defeat at the hands of the Japanese. The harsh discipline enforced in the Russian navy had multiplied the grudges the sailors held against the officers. Their resentment was heightened further by the common knowledge that the Russo-Japanese War was being so badly mismanaged.

Agitators inciting the entire fleet to mutiny had made no progress on the *Potemkin*. But one day the crew saw hanging in the galley meat so maggoty that the doctor had



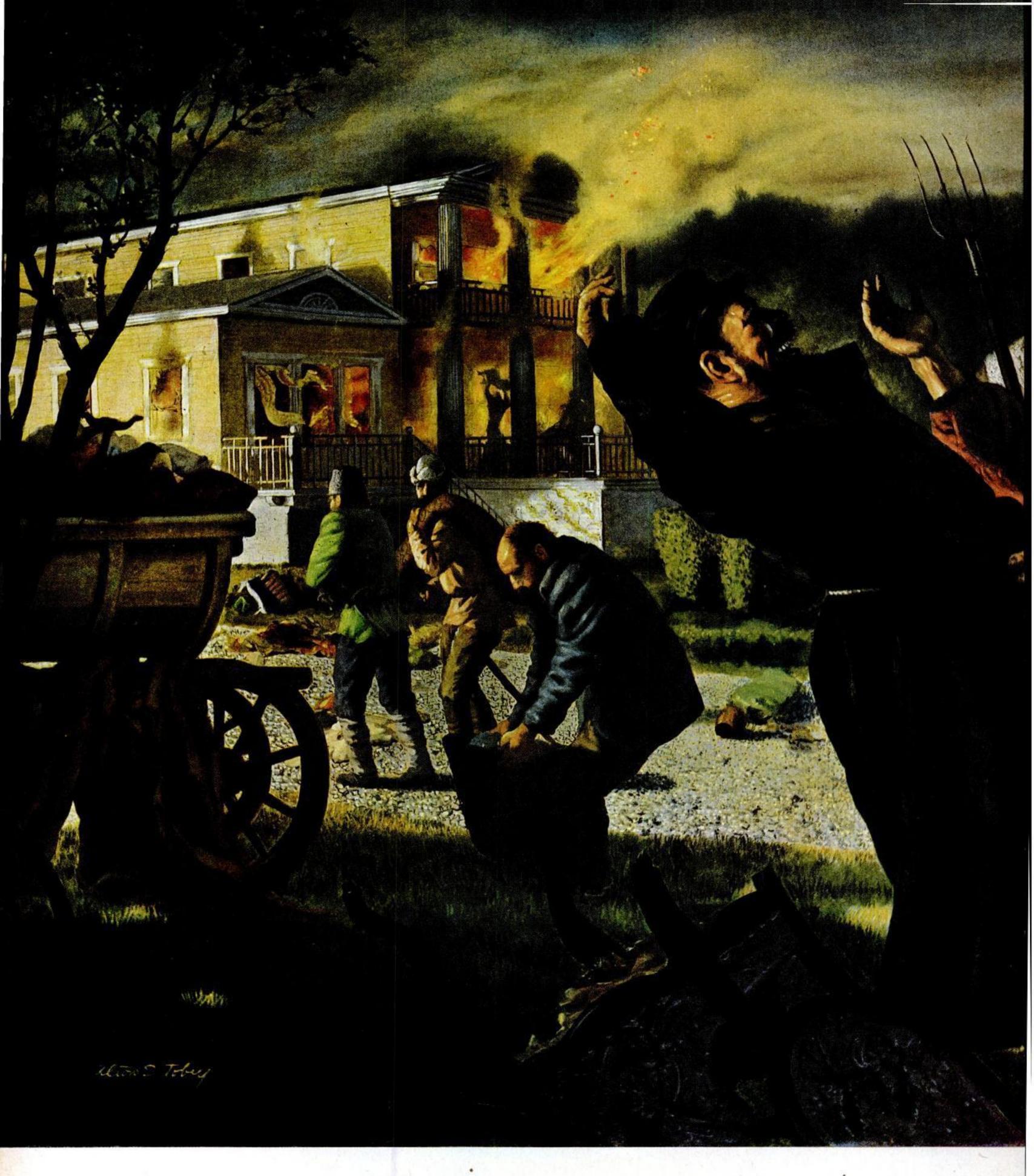
to be called to tell the grumbling crew it was fit to eat. At dinner the crew was served borsch made from the spoiled meat. Rebelliously, the men ate bread and water and left the sickening soup untouched. The enraged captain tried to cow the men but failed and ignominiously had to back down. His next in command stepped in. Calling up the armed guard, he ordered all sailors willing to eat the borsch to step forward. All but 30 did.

Then the incident shown above took place.

The officer ordered the stubborn 30 covered with a tarpaulin and prepared to have them shot on the spot. As the sailors huddled under the tarpaulin (upper left), the order to fire was given. The guards did not move. In this moment of indecision, other sailors rushed forward shouting at the guards to turn their guns on the officers, not their fellow sailors. While the senior officer shrieked his commands and the other officers stood aghast, the mutiny burst out. Within min-

utes, most of the officers, captain included, were shot or thrown overboard.

The elated crew elected a committee of 30 men to run the ship, and returned to Odessa to bury one of their comrades who was killed in the uprising. But they had to flee, and with no haven in Russia, they sailed into Constanta in Romania. There the mutiny ended when the sailors were interned. Not until the outbreak of the revolution, a dozen years later, did they get back home.



LETTING LOOSE THE 'RED COCK'

In the fall of 1905, as soon as the wheat was safely harvested, thousands of peasants in the Black Earth provinces, along the Volga and in the Ukraine "let loose the red cock." This ancient custom of arson and pillage, which takes its name from the look of flames against the sky, had been practiced sporadically for centuries in the hope that the landowners would give up some of their land to the peasants.

But by 1905, after two seasons of bad crops coupled with increased



rents, the peasants' already miserable life had become unbearable. The scene above was repeated some 2,000 times within the year. Here the peasants have raided a landowner's mansion, making off with the silver and liquor and any finery that happened to strike their fancy. After loading the loot into carts, they fired the house. The burnings often had the atmosphere of a village outing, and when the local police went along to watch, it only increased the general merriment.

Few landlords were killed or even hurt. The peasants mostly burned the estates of absent owners. If the unlucky owner happened to be at home, he was often politely escorted to the nearest railway station. The uprisings, however, were ineffective. Although they continued on a smaller scale after 1905 no land reforms of any importance were initiated for half a dozen years, and no fundamental changes to improve the condition of the peasants were made under the czars.

CONTINUED



THE GREAT POGROM of 1905 was inspired by right wing extremists to divert revolutionary spirit after Nicholas II was forced to make political concessions. In October, attacks on the Jews broke out in the ghettos of 300 cities,

the bloodiest in Odessa (above), where 400 were massacred. Hoodlums called the Black Hundreds, hired by the extremists, did most of the violence. They were almost always aided by police, who either joined rioters or ignored them.

devastating fires swept through the wooden buildings of Petrograd and other cities. These may well have been the work of revolutionary incendiarists. There were even subterranean schools where the weapons were made and the art of detonating bombs was demonstrated to beginners. The terrorists now were professional terrorists, not nobles or guards officers but university students who lived in a world of passionate idealism and passionate hate.

As yet, however, this was a new religion without procedure, without ceremony and without a church. Not even its faith was really formed. There was no question, as yet, of united action. Each man worked underground, illegally, and in place of a constructive program there was a confused belief in terrorism for its own sake.

The year 1883—which was also the year that Karl Marx died in London-saw the beginning of the end of all this, for in that year the first major

Russian revolutionary figure arrived on the scene. George Valentinovich Plekhanov occupies a strangely muted place in Russian history. It was nothing extraordinary that later on the Bolsheviks under Stalin should have distorted and suppressed his reputation—they did that with nearly everybody. But even in the books written by his contemporaries Plekhanov is an uneasy ghost. There is a certain colorlessness about him; he is acknowledged as the pioneer, the founderfigure, but with a kind of perfunctory reverence.

Yet Plekhanov, the man who now is accorded just a few inches of type in the encyclopedias, was not only the founder of the Russian Marxist movement. He dominated it for more than 20 years. During most of that time not Lenin nor Trotsky nor any of the others would have dreamed of challenging his intellectual superiority or

his leadership.

Plekhanov was the son of a prosperous country gentleman in Tamboy province in central European Russia (many of the revolutionary leaders came not from the cities but from the great plains) and was destined for the army, but turned instead to politics in his student days. When he was not yet 20 he was demonstrating in the streets of Petrograd with the Narodniks, but he turned against them soon afterward because of their terrorist tactics and emigrated to Switzerland. In 1883, when he was still only 26, he and other Russian emigrés in Geneva founded a party called the Liberation of Labor. This was the first Marxist group in Russian history.

It was Plekhanov's belief that the revolution in Russia would develop along European lines. That is to say, Russia would have to become industrialized and would have to produce a proletariat, a working class, before czarism could be overthrown. Only the workers

could produce a revolution. Others saw a different solution. The Narodniks, for example, the backto-the-peasant group, did not believe that Russia had to have a capitalistic and industrial phase before the revolution could occur. They held that she could proceed directly from her present feudalism to socialism.

One starts to see here the beginnings of a future rivalry: on the one hand the Marxists with their emphasis on the industrial worker, on the other the Narodniks with their emphasis on the peasant. It was Plekhanov, presiding over his new revolutionary court in Geneva, who most rapidly began to gain ground. In his writings he urged that terrorism was a secondary weapon. The main object was to set up a socialist organization among the working class in Russia, to train



FORGOTTEN MAN of the Russian Revolution, Plekhanov led the party for 20 years, mostly from Switzerland.

an explosive sound: The Russian Social Revolutionary Party. In the welter of party names that unavoidably lies ahead it is well to keep these two firmly in mind, for they represent the basic grouping of the Russian left wing: the Social Democrats whose gospel is Marx and industrial socialism, and the Social Revolutionaries whose main idea is to work through the peasants toward agrarian socialism.

rival: the Narodnik party, who soon adopted an official name. It had

are quicker."

agitators, to stimulate strikes and demonstrations

and to spread Marxist ideas through the illegal

printing presses. Soon small groups of his follow-

ers began to form in the principal cities in Russia.

Through all this period the Russians were very

small fry in the international revolutionary move-

ment. Marx was particularly trenchant about

them. "I do not trust any Russian," he once

wrote Engels. "As soon as a Russian worms his

way in all hell breaks loose." Russia, in any case,

Marx thought, still had a long way to go before it achieved socialism. He had much better hopes, he

said, for the United States, where "the masses

gain supporters, especially inside Russia. By the

turn of the century Marxism was becoming the

leading revolutionary ideology in Russia. The So-

cial Democrats had at this stage just one main

Yet Plekhanov and his friends continued to

They called themselves Social Democrats.

An underground web was now spinning itself across Europe into Russia. It was dominated by Plekhanov and the Social Democrats. They had a newspaper, couriers, printing presses inside Russia itself, a terrorist section, an underground for taking care of political refugees

and even a tenuous system of finance.

The chief concern of Plekhanov and his friends was to get some sort of coherence into their sprawling and uneven organization. And in order to do this it was essential to hold a conference somewhere outside Russia where the delegates could talk freely without danger of arrest. It was a long business getting this conference together. By 1903, however, the matter was arranged, and Brussels was chosen as the meeting place. This was the culmination of 20 years of effort by Plekhanov, and even in the hard revolutionary world it was perhaps a little too hard on him that this moment of his triumph should also have been the moment of the beginning of his downfall. A new man had appeared on the scene.

The new man was Vladimir Ulyanov, known in the revolutionary underground as Lenin. Upon one thing at least all the accounts of Lenin agree: he was not handsome, or even particularly interesting to look at. He was a short, plumpish man with a reddish-gray beard who had gone bald very early, and his clothes were cheap and baggy.

> "At first glance," Bruce Lockhart says, "he looked more like a provincial grocer than a leader of men."

> He was not vain. And as an orator he was described by Trotsky as "flat." Yet at his prime, says his co-revolutionary Sukhanov, Lenin was "an orator of enormous impact and power, breaking down complicated systems into the simplest and most generally accessible elements, and hammering, hammering, hammering them into the heads of his audience until he took them captive."

> Like most consecrated men, Lenin was extremely simple and well disciplined in his habits. Vices like drinking certainly never allured him. We are told that he enjoyed chess and music and even occasionally such sports as skating and hunting, but all were



SECRET LABORATORY used by revolutionary terrorists for fashioning crude bombs was located in Kuokkala, Finland, just over the border from Petrograd. Similar laboratories operated in many towns within Russia itself.

CONTINUED





YOUNG LENIN got his law degree in 1891 after finishing four years' work in 12 months of study.

LENIN'S FAMILY gathered for an 1879 photograph. At top center is Alexander, 13, who was later executed for anti-czarist plot. Lenin, 9, is at bottom right. The older children wear a school uniform.

RUSSIAN REVOLUTION CONTINUED

given up because "they hindered his work." He was not morose or gloomy: Trotsky speaks of him as being positively gay on occasion, in a teasing and bantering kind of way. On the other hand, if he was crossed he could get himself into a state of cold and ruthless fury.

Vladimir Ilyich Ulyanov was of Russian-German extraction. He was born in 1870 at Simbirsk (now Ulyanovsk), a small city on the Volga River, of a Russian father who was a schoolteacher of physics and mathematics and a mother who was the daughter of a Russianized German family named Blank. He was the third of seven children, one of whom died at birth. He had a happy country boyhood. Certainly he never experienced poverty. His father rose steadily in his career until he became a provincial inspector and superintendent of schools; he was addressed as "Excellency."

The Ulyanov children did well at school. Alexander, the eldest boy, won a gold medal, and Lenin (the name he adopted later in the underground will be used hereafter for clarity), who was four years younger, soon followed suit. They were a religious, hard-working family and none of the children received any revolutionary notions from their serious-minded parents. Alexander, we are told, had a liking for Dostoevsky and Lenin for Turgenev. There is no mention whatever of Marx. It was the year 1887 that set their new life in motion. That was the year when Alexander, who had gone up to Petrograd to continue his studies, took part in the students' plot against Czar Alexander III and was caught. It was a sad and terrible thing from every point of view. At the Imperial University in Petrograd Alexander Ulyanov had become a blazing fanatic against czardom—he never recanted or pleaded for mercy at his trial—and he and six fellow conspirators were barely 21. They never got even so far as throwing their bomb (the police picked them up while some of them were carrying it down the Nevsky Prospekt, Petrograd's main thoroughfare), and it was perhaps an excess of severity that the czar should not have given them another chance. He signed the warrant condemning young Ulyanov and four of the others to death, and they were hanged.

The effect of this upon Lenin, who had just turned 17, was considerable. From this moment he does not look back. He strikes out with absolute determination toward the revolutionary left and never relaxes until his death. There is also a special aspect to all this: Lenin's father had died suddenly of cerebral hemorrhage in the previous year, and his mother had had to go up to Petrograd alone to plead for her son's life. None of the respectable neighbors in Simbirsk would accompany her. The widow sat through the court hearing and saw her son for the last time, and when she returned home she and her family were to some extent socially ostracized. It seems not impossible that some of Lenin's black hatred and contempt for the propertyowning classes, whether conservative or liberal, dated from this time.

At all events he plunged without delay into revolutionary activities at the University of Kazan on the Volga, where he had been sent to study law. Within three months he was involved in a students' protest meeting, arrested and expelled. He went off to join his sister Anna on their mother's country estate at Kukushkino. Later, on another property outside Samara, he made a halfhearted attempt at farming.

Through these years he read tremendously. In 1890, in response at last to his mother's petitions to the authorities, he was allowed to take up the study of law again, this time in Petrograd. In 12 months' intensive work there he covered the four years' course in jurisprudence, and in the 1891 examinations came out on top. The following year found him practicing law in Samara, and the year after that he was back in Petrograd again. There he met Krupskaya, his future wife. They were both Marxists and followers of Plekhanov and the Social Democrats, both active among the workers in Petrograd, both children of reduced noble families. He was 24 and already growing bald. She was 26, and in her strong, clear, handsome face there is a certain resemblance to Lenin's mother, though it is less marked by suffering and patience. They were devoted to one another.

There exists a photograph taken about this time of Lenin surrounded by his closest friends (opposite). There they sit in the photographer's studio, potted palms and columns behind them, tassels on the chairs, their hair carefully brushed, and they look more like a university study group than a gang of revolutionaries. Lenin sits firmly in the center with a serious and professorial air.

His health, however, was not good. He came down with pneumonia in 1895, and he was eager to get abroad partly to recuperate and partly to make contact with the Russian exiles whose writings he already knew so well. In the summer of 1895 the authorities finally allowed him to go, and for four months he toured France, Germany and Switzerland. In Geneva he met with Plekhanov and two associates, Pavel Axelrod and Vera Zasulich. But the meeting does not appear to have been entirely successful—even at this early date Plekhanov's group seems to have had some doubts about a hard, uncompromising streak in the young man. But they were delighted by his vigor and his intelligence. They accepted him as a disciple, and in early October he came back to Russia to continue his work in the underground.

Feverish work inside Russia

THERE now began for him an intense period of revolutionary activities within Russia, the only sustained work he was to do inside the country until the last few years of his life. He formed the illegal League of Struggle for the Liberation of the Working Class. He traveled to Moscow and other centers. He wrote pamphlets and he helped to organize a strike. And in December, barely three months after his return, when he was on the point of publishing a revolutionary newspaper, he was arrested and sent to prison.

Prison in those days was not too hard on political offenders like Lenin. He had access to the prison library and an abundant supply of books from outside. He does not appear to have been discontented. After 14 months—there was no question of a trial—he was informed that he had been sentenced to exile for a further three years in Siberia.



FUTURE WIFE, Nadya Krupskaya met Lenin in 1894 at Petrograd rally for intellectual Marxists.

STAID REVOLUTIONARIES, Lenin (center) and Martov (seated at right) sat in 1895 with other radicals who had formed league for stirring up industrial workers. Lenin was arrested later that year.



Exile in Siberia under the czars was also far less tragic than it has since become. If the prisoner had permission and the means to pay for his own passage he proceeded like a normal traveler to his destination. Lenin set off in February 1897, and proceeded by train and horseback on a series of leisurely stages to the east. It was not until late March that he arrived in Krasnoyarsk and there he waited another month for the ice to break up so that he could proceed by river steamer to Shushenskoye, the village not far from the border of Mongolia to which he had been assigned. It was a primitive community of 1,500 people, plagued by hordes of mosquitoes in the summer and shut in by snow and ice throughout the winter. Here Lenin spent the next three years. He went out shooting a good deal-his letters are full of references to duck and snipe and the difficulty of getting a well-trained dog—and in the summer he bathed in the Yenisei River. He visited his friends who had been sent into exile in the neighboring towns. But most of all he worked. He translated Sidney and Beatrice Webb's Theory and Practice of Trade Unionism, he completed his own first major work, The Development of Capitalism in Russia, he wrote articles for socialist journals and he kept up a steady correspondence with Plekhanov, Axelrod and others abroad.

Early in 1898 Krupskaya was arrested in Petrograd and sentenced to three years' exile in Siberia. She arrived in May at Shushenskoye looking ill and worn but she found Lenin much plumper and sunburnt. They were married soon afterward.

When in February 1900 his exile came to an end he had to leave Krupskaya behind, as she still had another year to serve. With all his pent-up energy Lenin threw himself into starting a new revolutionary paper, *Iskra*. Through the spring and early summer he traveled about Russia on this work. In July he found his way to Geneva.

There appears at first to have been some argument in Geneva. Plekhanov, Zasulich and Axelrod were now the old guard of Russian Marxism, and Lenin and his young friends did not always agree with them. Lenin in particular was against any revision, any sort of watering-down of the orthodox Marxist program.

He wanted the revolution itself to be controlled and organized by a small group of professionals at the top. These professionals in his view could never be elected democratically by the workers. They were to be self-appointed men, men who felt their vocation as a priest feels his vocation and they were to have a priest's utter determination about their faith. Any deviation from this faith was heresy. This clearly was a dictatorship of a kind and the old guard did not altogether like it,

In the end, however, a compromise was patched up: *Iskra* was to be edited by a board with Plekhanov, Zasulich and Axelrod representing the old school, and Lenin, Martov (a longtime associate of Lenin's) and one or two others representing the younger group. Lenin saw to it that arrangements were made for the printing of the paper in Germany, where he himself proposed to live (partly, one feels, in order not to be too closely under Plekhanov's eye). When Krupskaya joined him there she was made secretary of the enterprise. The underground organization in Russia, moreover, remained in Lenin's hands.

The first issue of the paper that came out in December 1900 never reached Russia, its copies being seized on the border by the police, but after this the underground workers grew more efficient. Eventually most of the copies got through. To the underground inside Russia *Iskra* had almost a mystical importance, and soon the contributors to the paper became famous names, Lenin's perhaps most of all. From the first he set out to build up a reputation around himself as a source of ideas and leadership. Rather grandly he used the third person: he would write. "As Lenin said in his paper in the last issue. . . ." It was a technique the revolutionary world was soon going to know very well, the ex cathedra pronouncement from on high.

Three knocks on the door

ND now there began for the conspirators, especially Lenin and M Krupskaya, a roaming, rootless life which was to continue for the next 17 years. Nearly always it is the same thing, the same back room in some nondescript boardinghouse, the same revolving haze of intellectual argument. Three knocks on the door are the sign that Comrade X or Y has arrived by the underground route from Russia bringing news, letters from party cells, perhaps a little money. Trotsky recalled such an arrival in London in 1902. He reached the city in the middle of the night and took a horse cab to an address he had been given. His three knocks on the door brought Krupskaya running down to let him in, and presently he found himself in the presence of the legendary Lenin of whom he had heard so much and whose articles he had so often read. Lenin was much taken with this young disciple—Trotsky was nine years his junior—and would have got him on the editorial board of *Iskra* had Plekhanov permitted it. They used to go walking in the London streets, and Lenin pointed out the landmarks of the town: "That is their Parliament house; that is their Westminster Cathedral." It took Trotsky a little time to realize that by "their" Lenin did not mean the British. He meant the capitalist class.

His tigerishness, his unrelenting concentration was directed during these days toward the coming Social Democratic Congress in Brussels. Like Plekhanov, he saw here the first really vital crisis of the party, the crossroads at which its future direction would be decided. He was quite determined that his own will was going to prevail.

When finally the congress assembled in July 1903 some 60 delegates were present. They met in a Brussels flour warehouse draped in red cloth. Almost at once quarrels broke out and were carried to such a pitch that by the end of the first week in August the Belgian police had had enough and ordered a section of the delegates to leave the country within 24 hours. At this the whole congress left in a body for England, arguing fiercely on the boat all the way over, and from Aug. 11 to Aug. 23 they continued the meeting in London.

In the endless cross-currents of debate there was, as Lenin had foreseen, just one central issue. Was the party to organize itself as a democracy which anyone could join, or as a small dictatorship? Lenin



FATHER GAPON (in long robe) attends a factory workers' meeting on the eve of Bloody Sunday. Next to him stands Petrograd's police chief, General Ivan Fulon, who backed the priest. Army troops, not the police, fired on the marchers.



END OF GAPON came in 1906. Becoming a secret police agent, he attended revolutionary meeting in Finland at which his duplicity was exposed. His betrayed comrades hanged him. Days later police found his mutilated body (above).

RUSSIAN REVOLUTION CONTINUED

himself was in no doubt whatever and he was in a rage to have his way. When he found there was no chance of rallying the whole congress to his views, and the vote actually went against him, he set out deliberately to split the party in two. He contrived to lock opponents out of committee meetings, he lobbied tirelessly among waverers, and finally he so enraged the important group known as the Jewish Bund that its members walked out of the congress. Then, seizing his chance, Lenin very quickly got a majority vote of two. This was a historic moment both for the party and for Russia, since Lenin at once proclaimed that he and his followers were the majorityites—the Bolsheviks—and his opponents the minorityites—the Mensheviks. It was a distinction which was hardly true at the time and still less true when Lenin was outvoted later on.

In the last days of the congress, however, Lenin succeeded in forcing through a series of vital decisions. The party's constitution was written in such a way that the editors of *Iskra* would also control the central committee of the party inside Russia. As for the *Iskra* editorial board itself, Plekhanov was the only representative of the old guard on it to survive. The new board was to consist of just three people: Lenin, Martov and Plekhanov.

Finally the congress which had taken two and a half years to prepare and which was to unify them all broke up in exhaustion, its members utterly divided. Inevitably, within a matter of months, Lenin's artificial victory came to nothing and the reaction against him was astonishingly intense. Trotsky, the brightest of his disciples, abandoned him and became if not an outright Menshevik at least a camp follower in that direction. Martov, Lenin's closest friend, refused to serve on the *Iskra* board, and soon Plekhanov felt strong enough to insist that both Axelrod and Vera Zasulich be brought back on the paper. Even in Russia Lenin's following began to fail.

An expert in the art of retiring in order to fight better on another day, Lenin resigned from *Iskra* and his other offices in the party and

went walking with Krupskaya in the mountains of Switzerland. He was worried and bitter and so utterly absorbed in his quarrel with the Mensheviks that when the Japanese attacked Chemulpo in early 1904 he scarcely lifted his head to observe it. The year passed quickly. On Jan. 1, 1905 Port Arthur fell, but beyond noting with approval that the "progressive Japanese" were doing well Lenin was not interested.

The Japanese were very active in attempting to provoke a revolution in Russia during this period, and they were in touch with most of the revolutionary leaders, Lenin included. His role is obscure, but we do know that it was agreed with the Japanese that the Bolsheviks were to use the money that was given them to strike out on an independent line. Money certainly found its way to Lenin at this time, for in December 1904 he was able to start his new paper, *Vpered* (Forward), which was to be a counterblast to *Iskra*. He himself was the editor and he had one clear policy in view. It was to defeat the Mensheviks and win back control of the party. The revolution (and certainly the Japanese interest in it) was almost a secondary affair.

A new following

PERED, like all of Lenin's propaganda activities, was a success from the start, and he soon began to gather a new and powerful group of adherents around him. Among them were Anatole Lunacharsky, an atheist who believed in the religion of man, Meyer Wallach who was known as Maxim Litvinov, A. I. Rykov, who later was to be one of the leaders of the Soviet Council of People's Commissars, and the philosopher-economist A. A. Bogdanov.

All these rallied to *Vpered*, and Lenin was engrossed in his new campaign to split the Social Democrat party when suddenly and unexpectedly there arrived news from Russia that was to change not only his but everybody's life. The Japanese war had created a crisis in Petrograd. The revolution had broken out.

Both the police and the more solid section of the bourgeois community had seen the trouble coming, and each in its own way tried

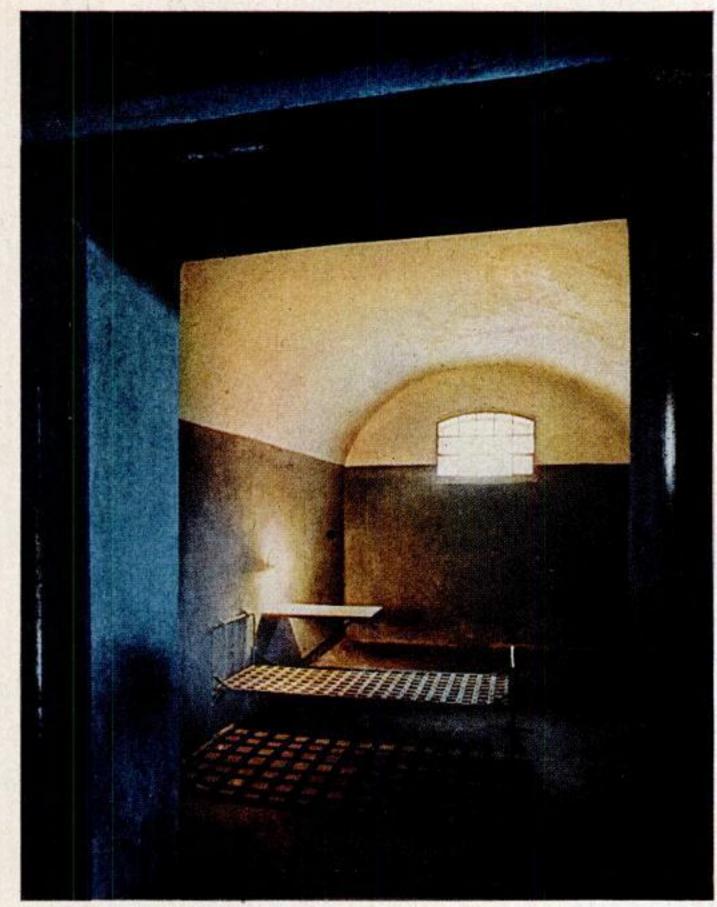
CONTINUED ON PAGE 75



PLEHVE, THE POLICE BOSS (center, white mustache), appears bemedaled and in uniform with staff. As minister of interior Plehve also headed Okhrana, Russia's secret police, and so was the most powerful man in Russia after a czar.



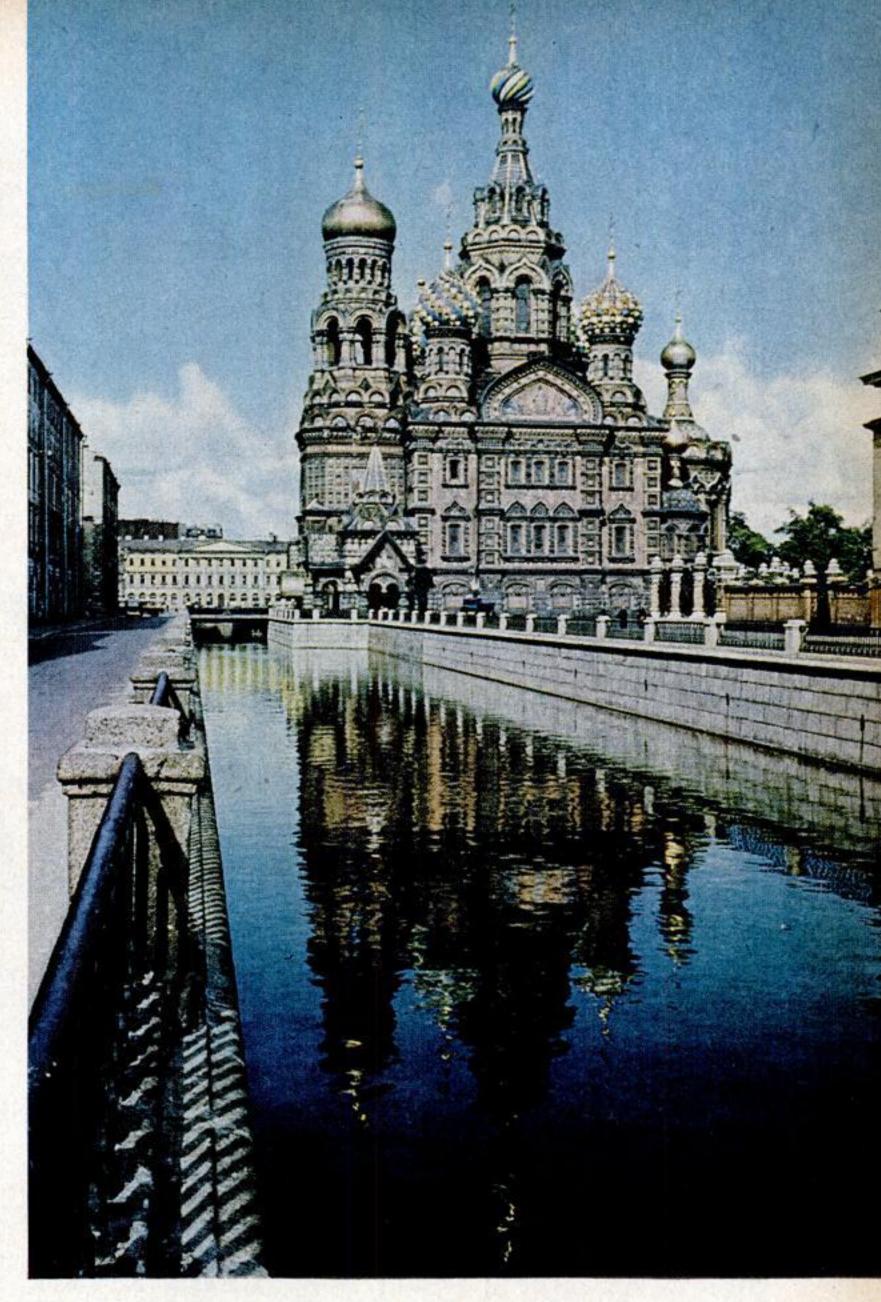
END OF PLEHVE came in bomb explosion in 1904 which demolished both the Okhrana chief and his carriage. Bomb was thrown by a revolutionary but plot was planned by one of Plehve's own agents who was also working with revolutionaries.



GORKY'S CELL in Petrograd prison is now a national shrine. The writer was jailed for harboring the revolutionary Father Gapon, after 1905 massacre of the workers in Petrograd. Gorky spent a month here, then went into exile until 1913.

ALEXANDER II'S MEMORIAL is Church of the Resurrection, built by his son near Petrograd's Catherine Canal on the spot where the father was assassinated. Inside, a canopy marks place czar was felled by bomb.

CZAR'S COUNTRY PALACE, 15 miles from Petrograd, was the official residence after 1905. Nicholas II moved from Winter Palace when live shells were fired at it during a military salute and never felt it was safe to return.





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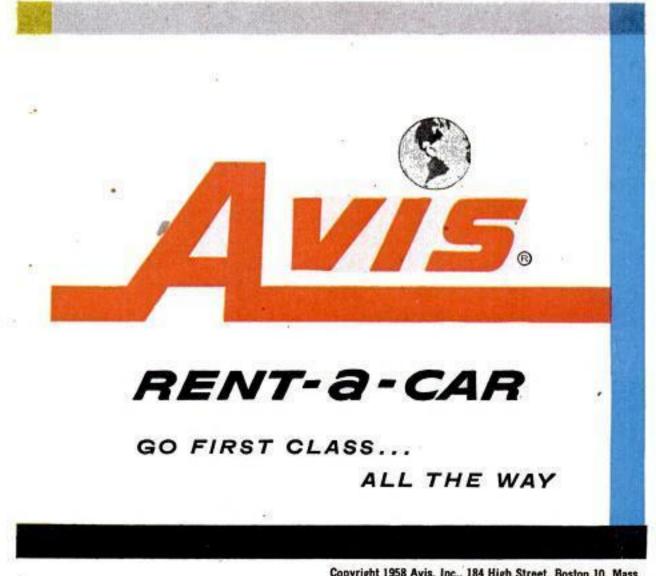


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TWO FAMOUS WRITERS, Leo Tolstoy (left) and Maxim Gorky, both influenced revolutionaries. Tolstoy's ideas on nonviolence had strong effect on Father Gapon. Gorky befriended Gapon in 1905, advised Bolsheviks in 1917.

RUSSIAN REVOLUTION CONTINUED

to head it off. Through the closing months of 1904 many of the leading businessmen in Moscow joined forces with the liberal spokesmen-the intellectuals in the universities, the zemstvo (rural council) officials and the professional classes-and they held meeting after meeting to urge reforms on the government, only to be met with a blank, uncompromising no.

The ministry of the interior, on its side, was trying to meet the emergency by other methods. As far back as 1901 it had formed a government-sponsored union, the Society for Mutual Aid for Working Men, which encouraged the workers to air their grievances and set forth their demands for higher pay and a shorter working day. At the same time the police took good care to ensure that the meetings were conducted in an atmosphere of reverence

and loyalty toward the czar.

On the whole it had worked. Police socialism was tried in a number of areas and soon there were official unions in all the main industries. But now at the end of 1904, under the pressure of war, the system was rapidly breaking down. With every week that went by it was becoming apparent to the workers that they were simply wasting their breath in concocting pious petitions that never received an answer from the authorities. They needed direct action and a leader. And they found both in an Orthodox priest named Father George Gapon.

Gapon is an odd figure in the Russian Revolution. He was one of those dedicated minor characters with a zeal for remaking the world who might have done very well had he been allowed to continue in a small way. It was his fate, however, to be catapulted into the center of affairs which he was quite unable to control or understand. Gapon came from a peasant family in the Ukraine, and as a young man he had been much moved by Tolstoy's conception of nonviolence and of a mild and loving anarchy as the solution for the problems of the world. He entered the Orthodox Church but he was really more of a social reformer than a priest. If Father Gapon had had a political slogan it might have been "God save the czar and the eight-hour day." In 1905 he was a striking-looking man of 32, with a pointed black beard and a thin and holy face,

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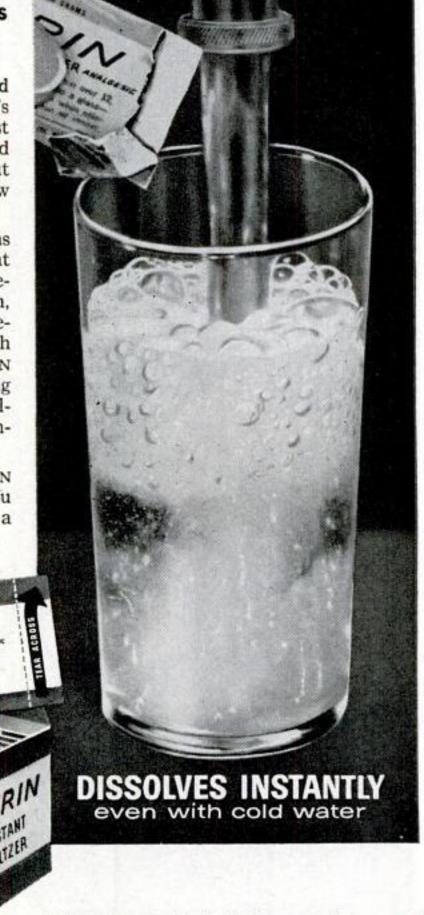
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RUSSIAN REVOLUTION CONTINUED

and he had become a popular idol. The Union of Russian Factory Workers which he organized and headed was a national movement.

The police were not at all opposed to Father Gapon. They had encouraged him to form his union and they do not seem to have been disturbed by the fact that he was also in touch with Maxim Gorky and other leaders of the Social Democrats. This was the man who set the 1905 revolution alight.

Early in January the Petrograd metal workers, who belonged to Gapon's organization, came out on a four-day strike, and when this had no effect Gapon decided to adopt more forceful tactics. On January 21 he wrote to the czar: "Sire!

Do not believe the Ministers. They are cheating Thee in regard to the real state of affairs. The people believe in Thee. They have made up their minds to gather at the Winter Palace tomorrow at 2 p.m. to lay their needs before Thee. . . .

Gapon''

This was not just another simple petition from the muzhik (peasants). Gapon had a tremendous following in the huge Putilov workshops in Petrograd and he really did have the power to lead a mass demonstration into the streets. Whether or not he could control it was another matter, and the ministry of the interior was in a difficult position. The man they had championed had got altogether too big for them, too far to the left, and on the night of Jan. 21 it began to look as though there might be serious rioting in the city. Finally it was decided to head off the demonstration by putting Gapon under arrest. Gapon, however, could not be found, and nothing then remained to be done but to bring as many police and soldiers as possible into the city, and to wait and see what the next day would bring forth.

The czar leaves town

MEANWHILE Nicholas, Russia's young and ineffectual czar, had left Petrograd. If he got Gapon's letter he did not answer it, and in any case he never had the slightest intention of receiving a mob of demonstrators. He packed up his family and moved to his summer palace at Czarskoe Selo (see p. 71), 15 miles away. He never again returned to live in Petrograd.

At the appointed time on Jan. 22 some 200,000 men, women and children gathered on the snowbound streets, carrying icons and pictures of the czar, and with Father Gapon at their head they converged on the Winter Palace. They sang God Save the Czar as they moved along. Gapon carried in his hand their petition calling for an eight-hour day, a minimum wage of one ruble a day (about 50 cents), no overtime and a constituent assembly. He hoped to hand this personally to the czar while the crowd waited in the snow outside the palace.

The vast crowd of hymn-singing, icon-bearing workers must have looked very impressive as it advanced in five separate columns toward the palace. It might also have looked rather threatening. At all events, something like panic seems to have seized the military officers who had been left by the czar to deal with the situation, and when the marchers would not stop the soldiers of the palace guard opened fire. They fired from a distance of only 10 or 20 yards straight into the screaming, struggling mass of people, and there was horrible carnage. More than 500 were killed and several thousand wounded. Afterwards what the survivors remembered was the red blood on the snow, and from now on it was rubbish for Nicholas to indulge himself in the sentimental idea that he was really loved by his simplest and humblest subjects. They remembered this "Bloody Sunday" and the bodies lying in the streets.

Nicholas no doubt was appalled at what had happened. After Bloody Sunday, Russia experienced a crescendo of strikes, demonstrations, disorders and open terrorism. On Feb. 17 the Grand Duke Sergius Alexandrovich, the czar's uncle and a former governor of Moscow, was assassinated outside the Kremlin, and by the end of the year more than 1,500 government officials had been killed.

Father Gapon escaped arrest after Bloody Sunday by hiding out in the apartment of the famous writer Maxim Gorky and then by fleeing across the border to Finland. He proceeded to Switzerland, where he urged the embattled political exiles to sink their differences and unite in raising an immediate rebellion in Russia. He

CONTINUED



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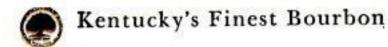
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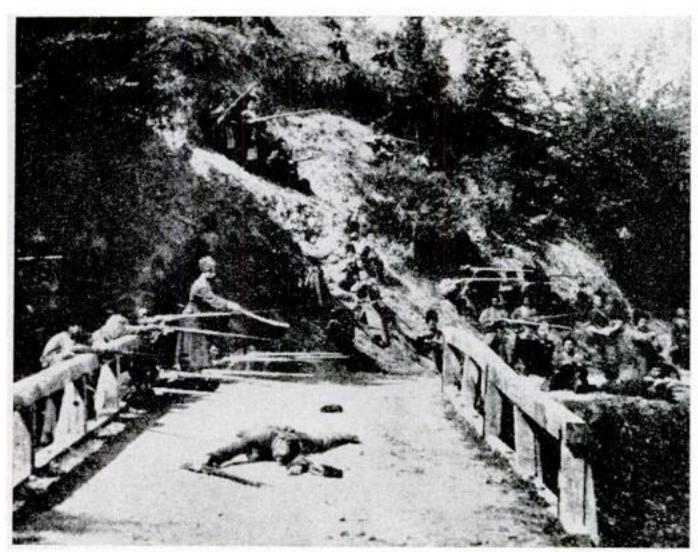
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UPRISING IN CAUCASUS, adding to government's troubles in 1905, was one of many which took place in provinces, fomented by groups seeking autonomy. Above, guerrillas guard bridge on which a czarist soldier has fallen.

RUSSIAN REVOLUTION CONTINUED

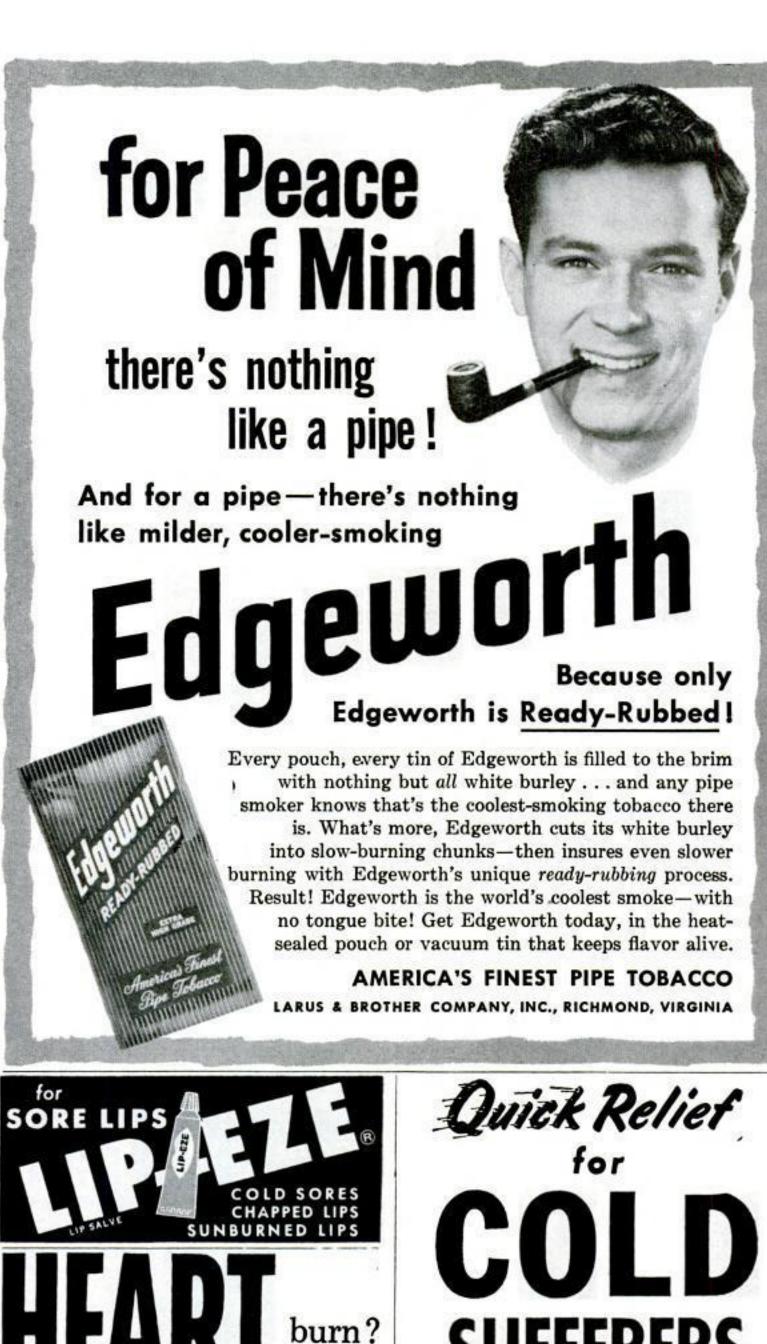
might just as well have been baying at the moon. Both Plekhanov and the Mensheviks and Lenin and the Bolsheviks were busy with plans for holding rival party conferences in Europe, and neither was disposed to move. Trotsky, however, saw things differently. He set out at once for Petrograd.

In the annals of the Russian underground 1905 must certainly be judged to be Trotsky's year. He rises above all the others. He is the intellectual who is also the man of action. The son of a wellto-do Jewish peasant farmer, Trotsky had grown up on the steppes. He had not reached 20 when he was arrested in Odessa, and he had spent two and a half years in Russian prisons before being exiled to eastern Siberia. Trotsky was an escaper, and the fact that he had married and had two daughters had not deterred him. His wife had rigged up a dummy in his bed, and while she staved off the police for four days saying he was too ill to be disturbed he made his way back to Russia with a false passport. He had now abandoned his real name, Lev Davidovich Bronstein, and with his own peculiar brand of irony had adopted the pseudonym Leon Trotsky, which was the name of one of his jailers in Odessa. No one had been more active in the Russian underground. He had organized revolutionary cells, he had written for Iskra, and finally in a peasant cart in 1902 he had smuggled himself out of Russia into western Europe. Now he left his former heroes, Plekhanov, Axelrod and Lenin, and became the effective leader of the party inside Russia itself.

Trotsky reached Petrograd in the spring of 1905 to find that the situation had not quite ripened into crisis, and the czar's police soon hunted him across the border into Finland. (Finland was an invaluable safe-haven for the revolutionaries. Although nominally part of the Russian empire, the country had its own government and its rights were not often violated by the czar. Here, safely over the frontier but only 20 miles from Petrograd, the revolutionaries could keep in close touch with the underground inside the city). Soon Parvus, a Marxist economist and writer who had been active in the underground in Germany, arrived and joined Trotsky in hiding.

The crushing Russian naval defeat at Tsushima on May 27 was the first of a chain of explosions. Within a month the sailors on the battleship Prince Potemkin had risen in rebellion (pp. 62-63). For a few days they terrorized the Black Sea until at length, running out of supplies, they sailed on to the Romanian coast and were interned. Almost at once there were nationalistic risings in Poland, the Baltic States and the Caucasus, and everywhere throughout Russia itself there were reports of the looting and burning of farmhouses by the peasants.

In September, when the humiliating peace with the Japanese was signed and the disillusioned and semimutinous soldiers were drifting back from the East, the unrest spread into the cities. The trouble began in Moscow with a fairly innocuous dispute in the printing





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PATROLLING KRONSTADT, Russian army troops guard naval-base town after sailors staged an abortive uprising in November 1905. Kronstadt was a center of radicalism, and its sailors sided with revolutionaries in 1917.

RUSSIAN REVOLUTION CONTINUED

trade over whether or not the printers on piecework should be paid for punctuation marks. This "comma strike" brought the workers in other trades out in sympathy in other cities, and all at once the railway workers joined them, isolating the capital. It was almost as if Russia had been waiting for the signal. All kinds of improbable people (like the members of the Imperial Ballet) now came forward to demonstrate against the government. Overnight revolutionary posters appeared on the streets and crowds came out to demonstrate with ominous red banners. In Petrograd almost the entire adult population stopped work. It was one of the most complete general strikes in history.

The exiles abroad had by now begun to stir themselves at last. Lenin sent a stream of instructions to his followers in Russia, giving forceful advice on the use of "rifles, revolvers, bombs, knives, brass knuckles, clubs, rags soaked in oil to start fires with, rope or rope ladders, shovels for building barricades, dynamite cartridges,

barbed wire, tacks against cavalry. . . . "

In the midst of all this two events of great importance took place in Russia. In Moscow Paul Milyukov, a distinguished historian, and Dmitri Shipov, the chairman of the city zemstvo, succeeded in rallying the more progressive liberals into a coherent political party which emerged finally with the name of the Constitutional Democratic Party—a title usually shortened to "the Cadets." The Cadets were semirevolutionary and nonsocialist. They wanted a democracy and a parliament along British lines, and in order to force the czar to grant a constitution they gave their support to the strike. From now onwards the Cadets become one of Russia's three main parties. They stand well to the right of both the Marxist Social Democrats (now divided into Bolsheviks and Mensheviks) and the Social Revolutionary Party, the party of the peasants, but for the moment the common opponent of all three is the czar.

The other event concerns Trotsky. Directly the strike got under way in October 1905 he came back secretly to Petrograd and threw himself into the work of organizing a general strike committee which was to act as a headquarters for the workers. Delegates from the factories made up a central council, or soviet, and this soviet now controlled the strike in Petrograd. It distributed arms and supplies, took charge of policy, issued its orders in the form of printed bulletins, arranged for guards and demonstrations and acted, in fact, in much the same way as an army headquarters acts in the field. Although it lasted only a few weeks it set a pattern which was to be followed in 1917.

The Petrograd Soviet was controlled very largely by the Mensheviks, and the Bolsheviks in Petrograd tried at first to boycott it. Lenin, whether at home or abroad, had no love for any organization which he could not control. But finally the Bolsheviks came in when they saw which way the wind was blowing.

And indeed it was blowing too hard for the czar. All Russia appeared to be united against him. So he gave way. Under the guidance of his former finance minister, Count Witte, he issued a manifesto which granted Russia the first constitution in its history.

The October Manifesto was a cautious and anemic document. It

CONTINUED

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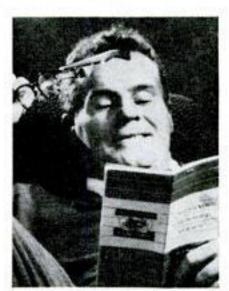
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You don't need glasses to read the large type in an Allstate policy.

use one of the ever-increasing number of Drive-In Service locations, help is always as near as the nearest phone. Allstate has 3,950 claims expediters—the largest staff in the insurance business—strategically located throughout the U.S. and Canada.

With auto insurance rates rising, wouldn't you be wise to compare values, and join the nearly 4,000,000 car owners now insured with Allstate? Remember, until you have the Allstate facts, you don't have all the facts about auto insurance.

You can get those facts at the Allstate Booth in Sears; the Allstate Insurance Center in your neighborhood; or phone for an Agent to visit your home. Allstate Agents are licensed, professional men. They want to help you. And they can.

You're in good hands with



ALLSTATE COMPANY

AUTO • FIRE HOMEOWNERS PERSONAL THEFT FAMILY LIABILITY INSURANCE

Founded by Sears, with assets and liabilities distinct and separate from the parent, Sears, Roebuck and Co. Home Office: Skokie, III.





help your child cut down on sweets and guard against tooth decay. Tell your dealer you want to try Harvey's Sugarless Gum. With Harvey's you can rest assured that it will never cause new cavities . . . it's sweetened with dentist-approved Sorbitol. Sweet, flavorful, safe. Safe even for the school lunch box - when the child cannot brush after eating.

for healthy teeth . . .

harvey's



Send for tree illustrated leaflet "How you can help your child fight tooth decay". Written by a dentist.

National Chicle Products Co., Redwood City, Calif.





Nervous tension headaches need the special relief Anacin® gives. Here's why Anacin is better than aspirin, even with buffering added. Anacin is like a doctor's prescription. That is, Anacin contains not just one but a combination of medically proven ingredients. Anacin acts to (1) relieve pain, (2) calm nerves - leave you relaxed, (3) fight depression . . . and Anacin Tablets do not upset the stomach. Buy Anacin today!

3 out of 4 doctors recommend the ingredients of ANACIN

RUSSIAN REVOLUTION CONTINUED

authorized the setting up of an elected parliament, a Duma, but the czar was still to be the supreme ruler. Nicholas still retained direct control of the army and navy, of foreign policy and of the ministry of the interior. Legislative power was divided between the Duma and an Imperial Council, half of whose members were to be appointed by the czar. The government could also issue decrees when the Duma was not in session. This obviously was only a step toward democracy. Yet it went a long way toward satisfying Milyukov and the Cadets. It did even more than that: it broke the strike. And directly the manifesto was published the Cadets withdrew their support of the Petrograd Soviet.

Nicholas was now in a position to move against the Soviet. Trotsky contemplated calling for an armed rising in the city, but in the end he settled for a scheme put forward by Parvus: the workers were asked to refuse to pay taxes and to start a run on the banks. It was an effective stroke. Under this pressure the government agreed to some, at least, of the workers' further demands, notably the freedom of the press and an amnesty for political prisoners and exiles.

Lenin and Krupskaya now came winging back from abroad. But already they were too late. Petrograd had grown tired of disturbances, and the Soviet's second call for a general strike on Dec. 16 came to nothing. By now Trotsky was under arrest, and presently Parvus and most of the Soviet deputies followed him into jail.

Moscow struggled on for a little longer. Financed by revolutionary funds and encouraged by Lenin, the workers put up a bitter fight in the icy streets at the end of December, but the army turned its artillery on the strikers and they were driven from their barricades. By the last day of 1905 the country was subsiding into an uneasy and apprehensive peace.

It had been a tumultuous year that had taken everybody by surprise, and it left the revolutionaries rather worse off than they were before. Lenin narrowly escaped arrest as he left for Finland. Out of the 300 members of the Petrograd Soviet who were arrested, 284 were eventually released, but Trotsky and Parvus were sent into exile for life in the coldest and remotest corner of Siberia. Father Gapon drifted abroad, only to end his days as a police agent under the misguided notion that in so doing he was furthering the revolution. In 1906 he was murdered in Finland.

Practically the only advantage the revolutionary movement could claim was that it had been able to close its ranks in an emergency, and Trotsky was very largely responsible for this.

Another, more subtle effect also made the 1905 uprising a dress rehearsal for 1917. The Soviet, or at any rate the Menshevik part of it, had had for a few short weeks a potent whiff of power, and its leaders were left with a feeling that they were not yet capable of handling that power. The obvious course, the Mensheviks felt, was to move more slowly. This was a matter that was going to keep the revolutionaries safely divided for many years to come.

As for Nicholas, he appears to have survived the upheavals of 1905 with remarkable aplomb. Nothing that had happened had in any way changed his views or weakened his faith in autocracy. In a crisis he had been forced to make concessions. But now the crisis was passed. He went forward into the New Year quite determined to take back, at the earliest opportunity, as much as he could of the power that he had been so roughly obliged to give away.

NEXT WEEK: THE START OF THE AVALANCHE

In his third instalment next week Mr. Moorehead tells how Russia's halfhearted attempt at establishing representative government after 1905 was torpedoed from all sides, how the upsurge in national morale brought on by World War I was abruptly halted by military disaster, and how the country slipped-almost by accident-into the leaderless, haphazard revolt of March 1917. He describes Lenin's changing fortunes during these years, his dealings with Germany and-while Russia's Provisional Government was making its faltering start-his spectacular arrival in Petrograd's Finland station.

YOU'LL KNOW WHAT'S NEW WITH INSTANT CHASE&SANBORN

the second you open the jar!



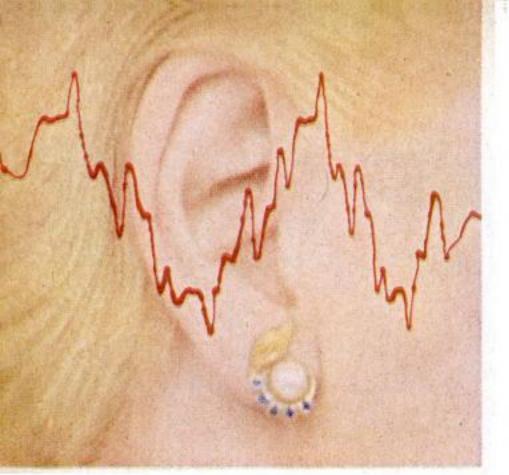
The aroma-rich texture is different, too. So spoon a little less or a little more for the flavor you like best! Give yourself a

First! And only with Instant Chase & Sanborn . . . the elusive natural coffee aroma so important to complete coffee enjoyment. Now, it's yours, the second you open a jar of Instant Chase & Sanborn. It rises to greet you . . . mouth-watering and tantalizing . . . tells you there's so much more flavor in every cup. Give yourself a Flavor Break. Enjoy the full-bodied coffee, today!



INSTANT CHASE & SANBORN - the full-bodied coffee!

ANOTHER FINE PRODUCT OF STANDARD BRANDS INC.



NOISE YOU CAN <u>SEE</u>. Here, heard through the electronic ear of an oscilloscope, are the road noises of a 1958 car body before the application of 23 "Sound Barrier" insulating and sealing materials.



QUIET ZONE. Same road. Same speed. Same oscilloscope. Only that gently curving line means that road noises are now shut out, thanks to Fisher Body's exclusive "Sound Barrier" construction.



You can hear how well it's the new Sound

You can judge the "build" by what you hear.

In the new "Sound Barrier" Body by Fisher, there's an absence of rattles — a freedom from road noise.

This silence tells you that here is a *solid* body — a *tight* body — a body that will be pleasant to live with for years.

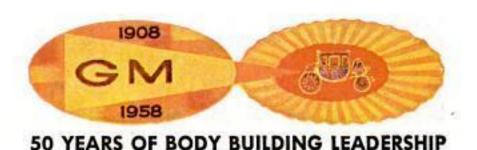
The reason: Life-Span Build! Because every "Sound Barrier" Body is an integrally joined

unit, it is stronger — quieter — roomier.

When you buy, remember this: only Fisher Body
gives you Life-Span Build.

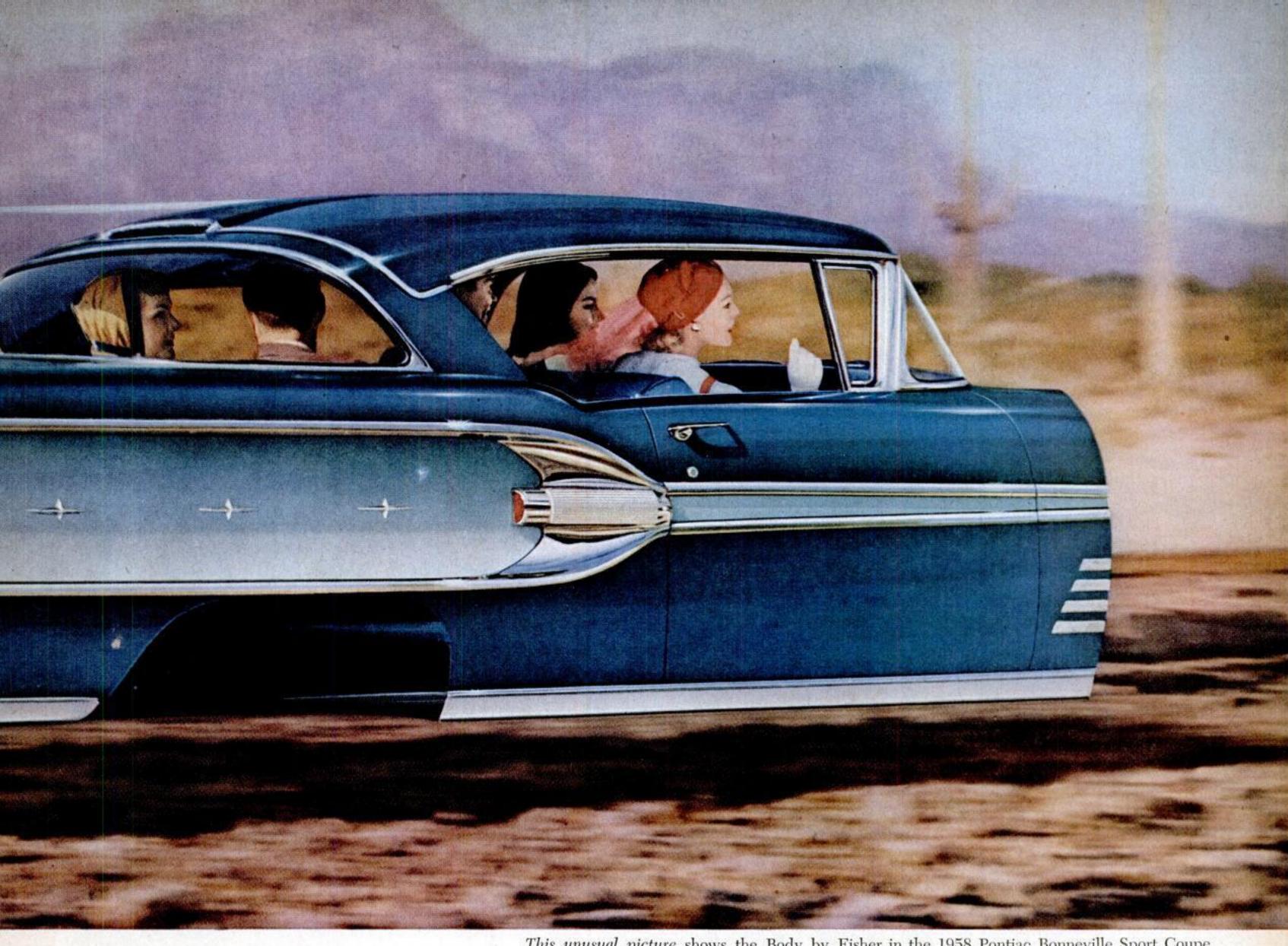
The new "Sound Barrier" Body is the latest achievement in 50 years of Fisher Body "firsts."

Body by Fisher is an exclusive feature of the "GM Five"—another bonus that makes Chevrolet, Pontiac, Oldsmobile, Buick and Cadillac your best buys for 1958.



Only the "GM Five"

CHEVROLET



This unusual picture shows the Body by Fisher in the 1958 Pontiac Bonneville Sport Coupe.

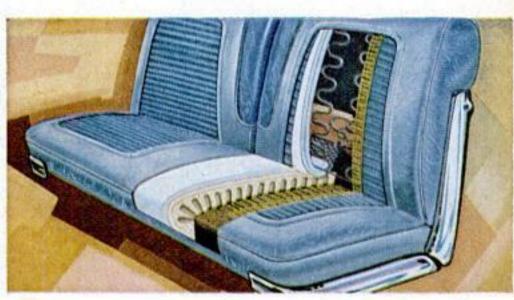
built-Barrier" Body by Fisher



SAFETY PLATE ON EVERY WINDOW. - Look for this word etched front, rear and sides. Fisher Body gives you Safety Plate-not safety window glass-in every window. Only Safety Plate glass gives you a ripple-free view clear around.



BUILT ACOUSTICALLY. The 23 different kinds of insulating and sealing materials in a "Sound Barrier" Body are tested by high fidelity, stereophonic sound equipment. This is just one of the checks that assure on-the-road silence.



"BOTTOMLESS" SEAT SPRINGS. Comfort is layers deep in the new "Sound Barrier" Body by Fisher. Beneath downy cotton blankets and foamy cushions there are "S"-shaped seat springs. You don't touch bottom-even on the bumps!

give you the Bonus of BODY BY FISHER

PONTIAC . OLDSMOBILE . BUICK . CADILLAC

A new idea in smoking!

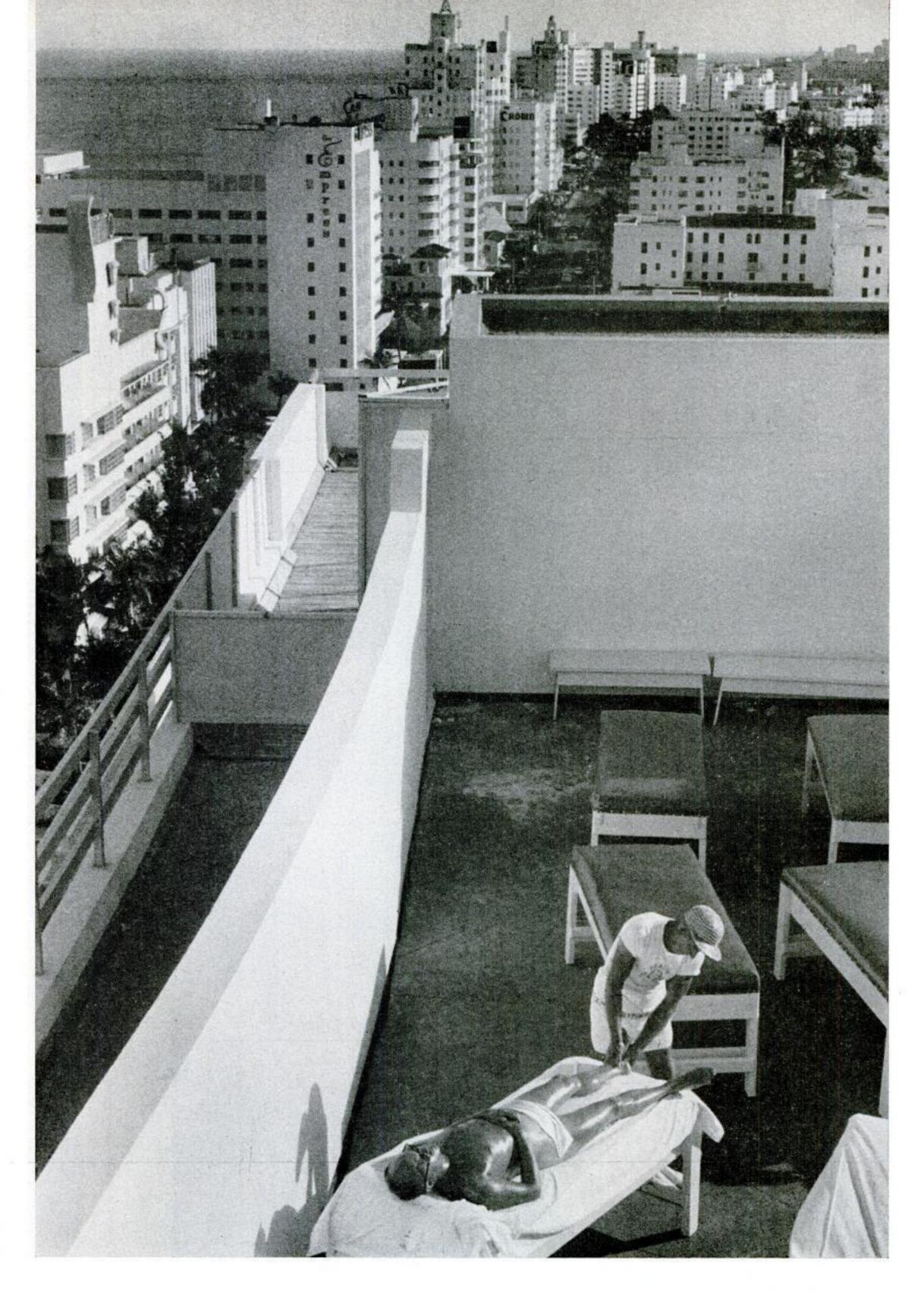
Salem refreshes your taste

menthol fresh
 rich tobacco taste
 modern filter, too

Sparkling water . . . radiant air . . . Spring! Just as such a scene refreshes you, so a Salem Cigarette refreshes your taste. Salem adds a new quality to rich tobacco . . . a surprise, refreshing softness. Through Salem's pure-white modern filter flows the freshest taste in cigarettes. Try Salem! You'll want a carton!

Menthal Thesh

FILTER CIGARETTES



"In Miami," says
Cartier-Bresson, "guests
at the Hotel Fontainebleau
enjoy massages under
the hot sun. The hotels
show all the wealth,
one after the other. When
a hotel gets old,
it gets its face lifted.
Miami is a city that lets
you pay \$60 a day
to say, 'I've succeeded—
let's spend it.'"

Two Great

Resorts—A Candid Look

MIAMI, PALM BEACH ARE POLES APART

"Even those wearing minks in Miami have calloused hands," says the French photographer, Henri Cartier-Bresson. "They have been working people for most of their lives, and having gained some wealth they want to spend it flashily and just have fun doing it. But in Palm Beach the people have lived with their wealth and luxury for a long time, and so they like to spend their money to get things done just right."

The famous photographer visited Florida last winter and found himself fascinated by the sharp contrasts between these two great winter resorts which are only 68 miles apart geographically but poles apart in attitude. Life here presents his candid look at the two places in the full swing of their seasonal spectacle—pictures of Miami first, then Palm Beach beginning on page 91. Each picture is captioned in the photographer's own words. "You feel that there are many fishes in the pond," he says of Miami, "without the isolation of Palm Beach. More people rub against each other—the more the merrier—and nobody cares what you do. In Palm Beach there is a dignity that can sometimes get stuffy."

TWO GREAT RESORTS CONTINUED



"These lively shoppers are on Lincoln Road. Shops give tourists what they want. They can't return with empty hands."

"When you go to Miami you feel surprised at the exuberance shown even by ladies on a stroll. Soon you are not surprised."







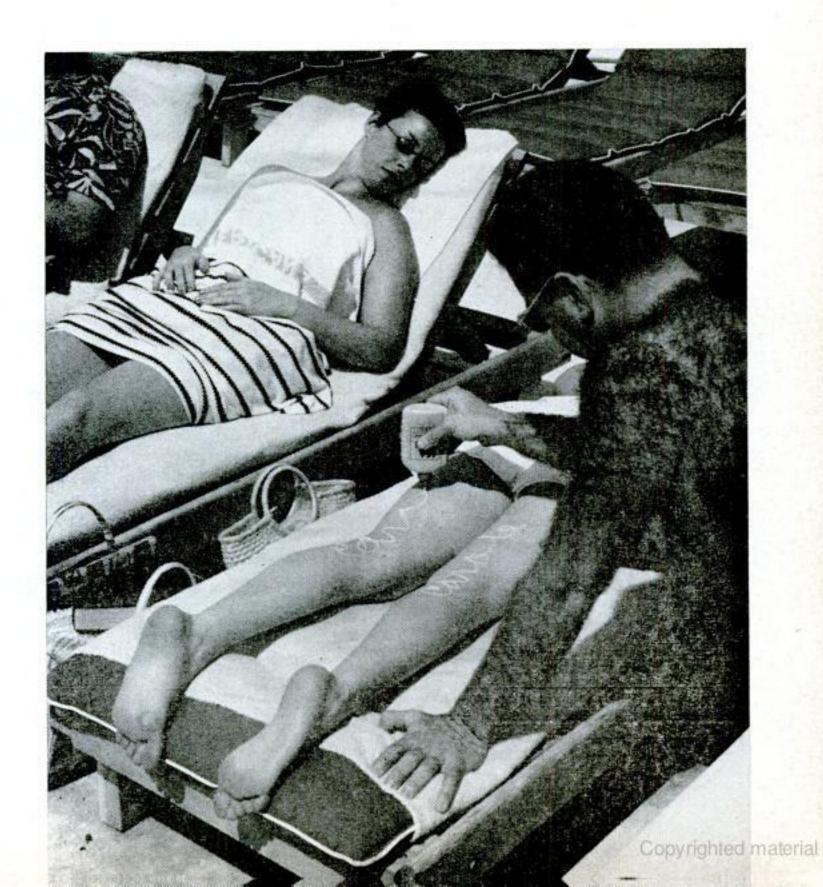


"Pinochle and gin rummy are popular at Miami hotels. The games are always serious, even when played with pennies. And the attitude of the onlooker shows it is weighty relaxation."

"The man is writing 'Carole' on a girl's legs with sun tan lotion. It is gaudy here and there is no embarrassment. Miami is a place for people to get rid of their preoccupations."

CONTINUED

"Tension mounts during a horse race at Hialeah. The crowd is from all over; on weekdays few are from Miami. I have seen this look in many places; there is an international fraternity among racing fans."



TWO GREAT RESORTS CONTINUED

"The Americana Hotel in Miami Beach has 60 chefs; everything is on a huge scale. Well-fed cooks and well-fed customers.

You know the cynical French saying, 'Well-organized charity begins with one's self.' The chefs enjoy their own food."



"At the Americana buffet, I heard one lady sigh,
"Oh dear, there's no turkey left. What
will I eat?" This food is perishable, but it could

just as well be diamonds and sapphires: each is a work of art, made for the eye as much as for the palate. It catches all your senses."

Miami Meals,



"The Americana lobby has a huge screen using Mayan designs, but it is not Mayan. Would a Mayan feel at home in this? The hotel

shows facets of the art of the Americas, from the Mayans on. They have taken a few syllables of each and put them together."

Mayan Motif ... Privacy in Palm Beach



"What a big difference from Miami is this card room off the main lobby of The Breakers hotel at Palm Beach. There is utmost

silence and the atmosphere of generations who have been here, as in Cannes. There is more time and less haste than in Miami."

TWO GREAT RESORTS CONTINUED



"In Palm Beach, these ladies at the exclusive Everglades Club show that while America may lack classes, there is still—compared to

Miami—a difference between people. But though the differences are often big, the change to another group can be very quick."



"It takes a little time to learn to sit like this behind a chauffeur in a limousine. The ladies were so dignified that they reminded

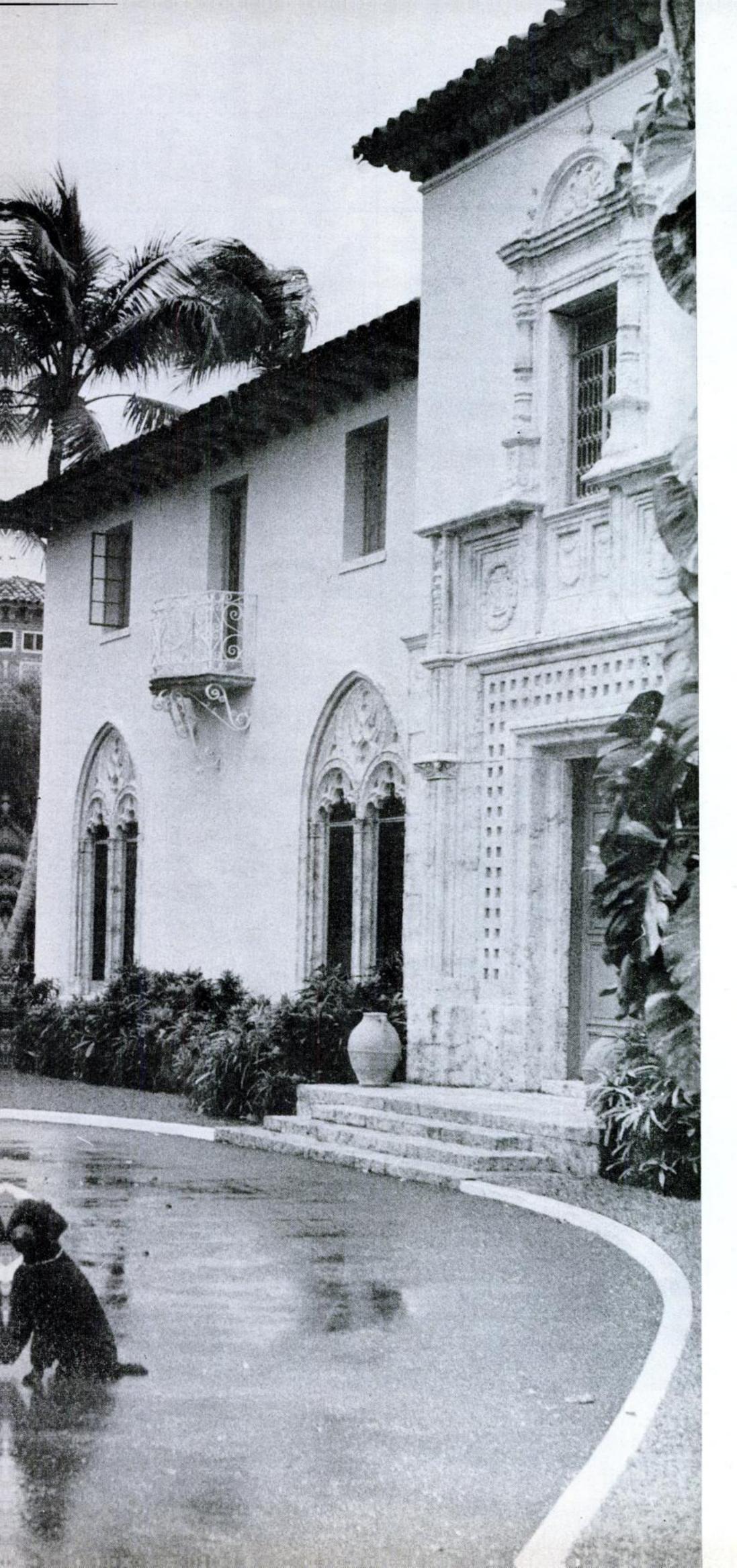
me of the British royal family. Here in Palm Beach you don't express your joy and you don't like publicity."



"I took this picture in front of the sedate Breakers hotel because it was all so discreet and quiet. The scene had a flavor of its own,

with the big black cars, the hotel policeman talking with everyone, the golf, and monsieur and madame in a leisurely atmosphere."







"A matron waits for a friend before they shop on Worth Avenue, a luxurious street where everything is sharp, neat and clean."



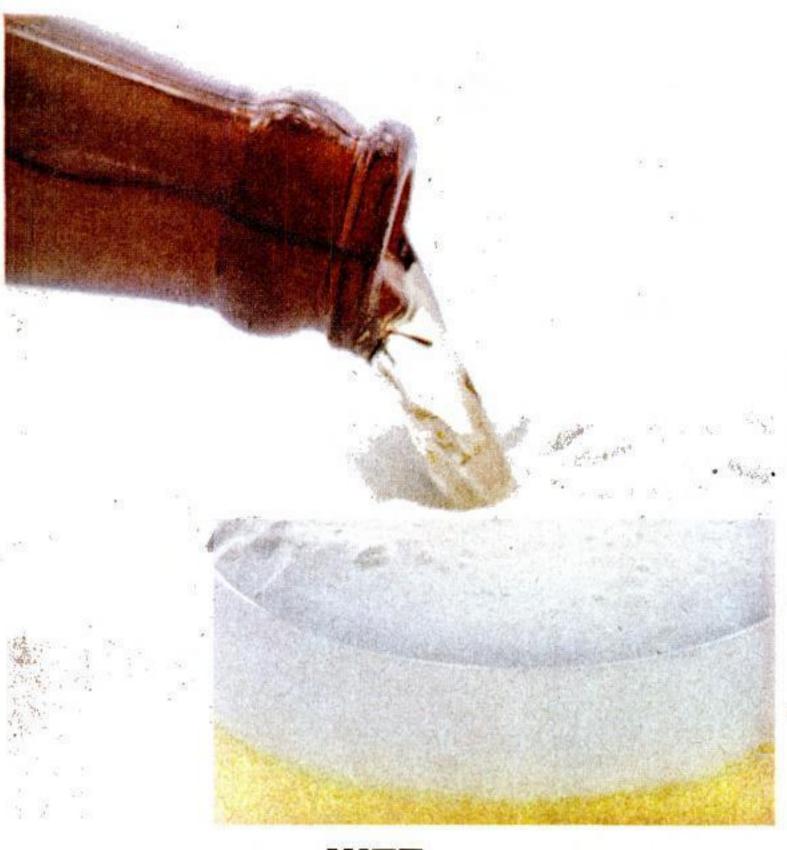
"These men by the putting green enjoy the sun and their thoughts. They are like God the Father resting on the seventh day."

"This private home is part of Palm Beach's neo-Spanish tradition. Here they don't look to the minute—they can dream of the past."



"For charity, these costumed ladies are about to perform in the Palm Beach Follies. Their satire went: 'Everything's going to

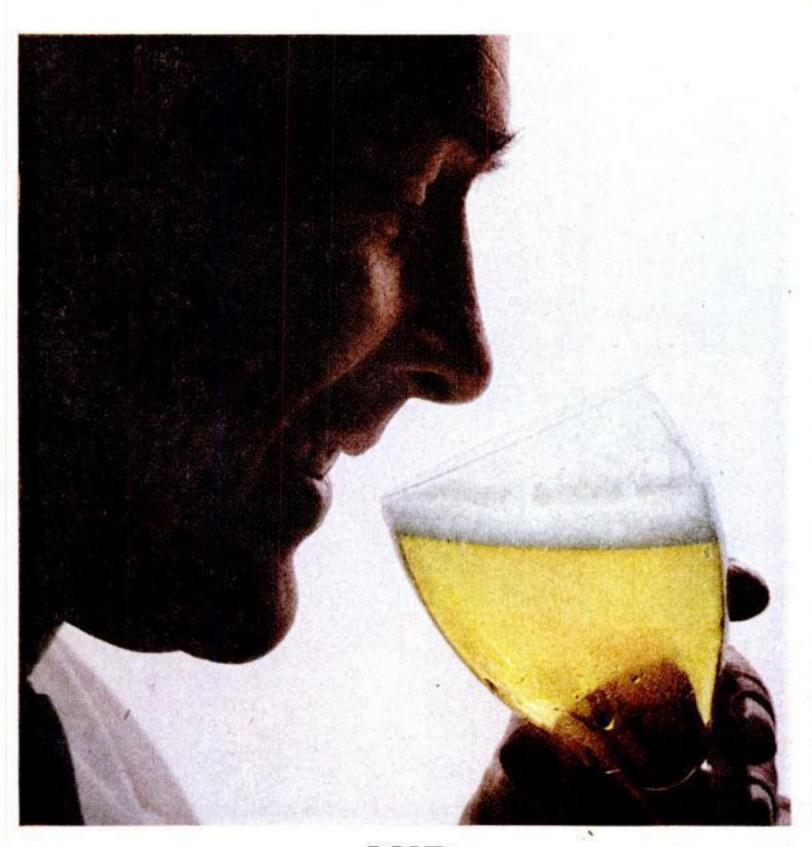
be much worse next year.' They have the poise which permits them to appear like this; they can wear fancy dress and feel natural."





WET...





NATIONAL BOHEMIAN

NATIONAL BOHEMIAN

Sight Beet

A pholographic interpretation by Bert Stern.

... AND ...

... DELICIOUS

Try the wet, cold and delicious taste that's earning its way across the country. Soon you'll be able to enjoy National Bohemian Beer wherever you live. Three National Brewing Company plants brew it for you—in Maryland, in Michigan and in Florida. When you see it . . . taste it.

NATIONAL BOHEMIAN BEER

THE NATIONAL BREWING CO., BALTIMORE, MD. . OTHER PLANTS: DETROIT, MICH.—ORLANDO, FLA.



SEE A MERCURY FIRST...



MARK 28-22 h.p. Super Hurricane Twin

The newest slant in twins!—
22 horsepower in a package no
bigger than a ten! Enough
power to pull two water skiers
from deep water starts, yet
perfect for fishing-trolling.
Automatic transmission provides
steering handle control of forward,
neutral, reverse, and throttle.
New single-lever remote control
also available.



TOMORROW'S

OUTBOARD

FEATURES TODAY!

HYDRAULIC DYNA-SHOCK ABSORBERS

Another Mercury first, and an important one, on Mark 78 and Mark 58. Not just a gimmick, it's a real safety feature. When engine tilts upward upon hitting an object, two hydraulic shock absorbers, one on each side of the clamp bracket, first absorb the energy of impact then bring the violent tilting of engine to a gentle stop. Safety-tilt switch automatically cuts off ignition when engine tilts out of water and restarts engine when it returns to the water without losing boat steerage.

"Photographed at Florida's Silver Springs."



and see the most that's new for '58

NEW PRICES 3 ALL-NEW MODELS

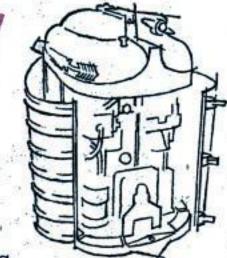
"Get the Facts" Compare Mercury with the other outboards in a special "showdown" demonstration at your Mercury dealer's now! Compare feature for feature, horsepower for horsepower, and price for price.

This Is Going To Be A Mercury Year! This year, as usual, you get the most of the newest in Mercury outboards! The most horsepower, the newest engineering and safety features, the most new models—new electric starting models, new long-shaft models specially engineered for higher transom boats. Before you spend a nickel on a new outboard, be sure you see the line that's really new—the one that delivers proved stamina, dependability with a punch—and now at new prices which mean bigger-than-ever values.

In any model, where can you match Mercury for horsepower per cubic inch, horsepower per pound, horsepower per dollar or miles per gallon of fuel? In the final analysis you can't match Mercury.

MAST MOUNTED RUNNING LIGHT

Another important
Mercury first, Optional
equipment on all fourand six-cylinder models.
Lights up when mast is
raised, turns off when
lowered. Meets Coast
Guard specifications.



NEW CARBURETORS
WITH SELF-CONTAINED,
BUILT-IN JETS

On Mark 78, Mark 58,

Mark 28. No adjustments necessary except
for idle, as on your car.

Gone forever are the
"television knobs," exposed or hidden.

PLUS

New 50% higher output generators, new bigger and deeper throated clamp brackets, new automatic transmissions, new Econo-Miser ignition linkage for even more fuel economy—and many more great features!

FULL JEWELED POWER—Antifriction ball and roller bearing construction. In Every Mercury!

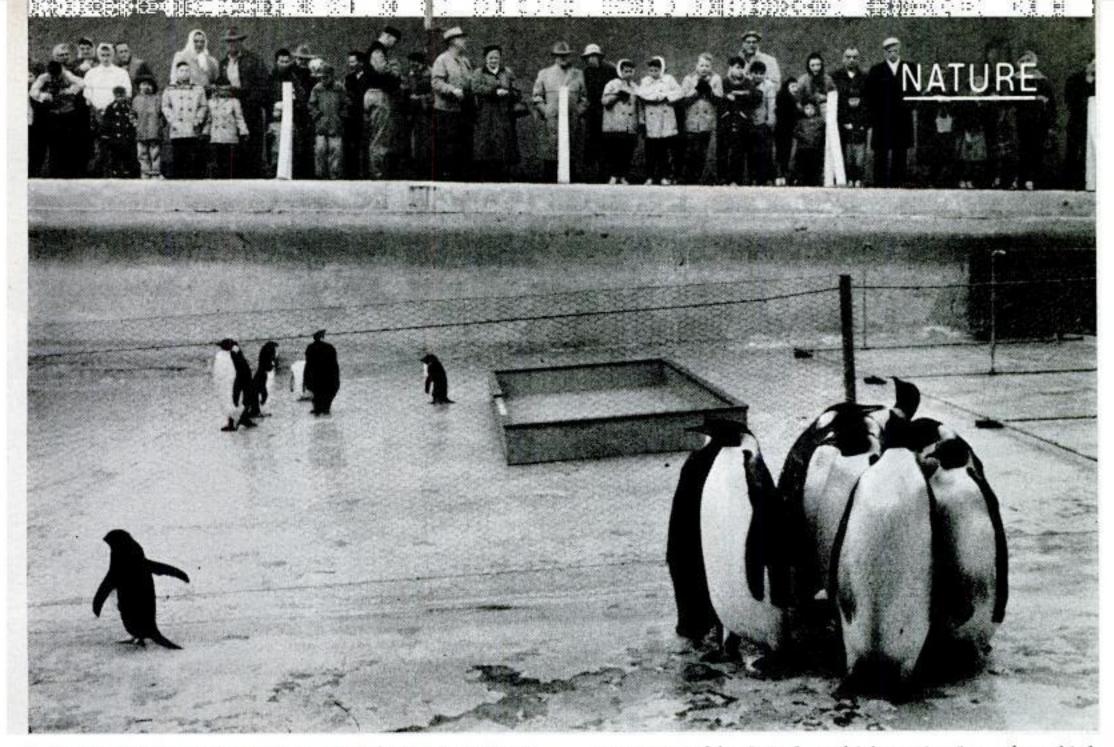
'AROUND THE WORLD' OR AROUND THE LAKE MERCURY'S THE GREATEST



6 1958 KIEKHAEFER CORPORATION FOND DU LAC, WISCONSIN







WAITING TO BE X-RAYED by portable equipment sent to their pool, a group of emperor penguins and one Adelie

are separated by four-foot chicken wire from those birds that have already been tested for traces of the lung disease.

A FIGHT TO SAVE SICK PENGUINS

Two months ago Portland, Ore, was all pleased and excited when 37 penguins were flown in from the Antarctic for the city's still uncompleted zoo. But after a few weeks some of the birds began to show signs of illness and zoo veterinarians diagnosed the disease as Asperigillosis, a deadly form of pneumonia common to birds. Soon six of the large emperor penguins and five of the smaller Adelies were dead.

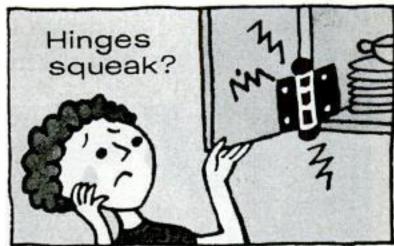
The distressed zoo called on all experts from as far away as Baltimore to try to save its valuable bird community. The penguins were X-rayed, given anti-biotics, put into oxygen tents and stuffed with fish and vitamin pills to build up their strength. By last week the city's frantic measures seemed to be having a favorable effect and the doctors gave hope that some of the surviving 26 penguins would be saved.



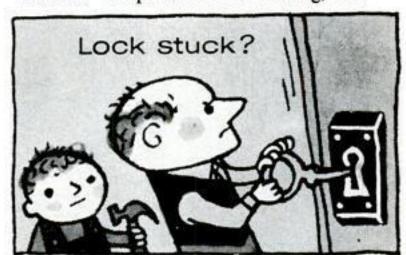
TRUSSED IN A CANVAS SACK in the back of the zoo's station wagon, one big emperor stares back at a group of

curious children who had gathered to watch it taken downtown to the city's university medical school for its X-ray.

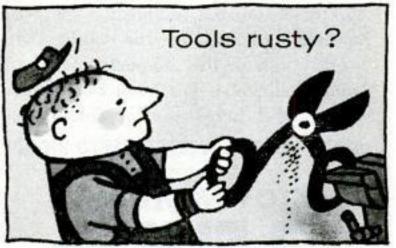
FIX-IT TIPS with 3-in-One oil



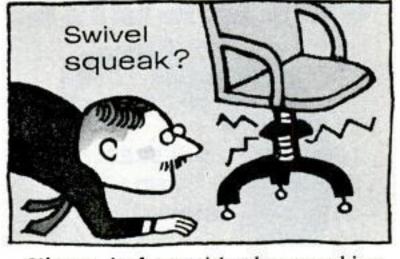
Quiet them quick with a few drops of "3-in-ONE" oil. Lubrication lasts for months—keeps rust from forming, too.



Free it fast. Put "3-in-ONE" oil in lock and on key. Work key in lock. "3-in-ONE" penetrates—keeps lock working smoothly.



Keep them clean with "3-in-ONE." Actually contains rust inhibitor. New Oil-Spray can makes over-all oiling easy.



"3-in-ONE" oil. Works into hard-to-getat places—doesn't ever gum up.

"3-IN-ONE"

is the one oil that does all three:

1. PENETRATES
2. LUBRICATES
3. PREVENTS RUST



New handy spray can for hard-to-get-at places.

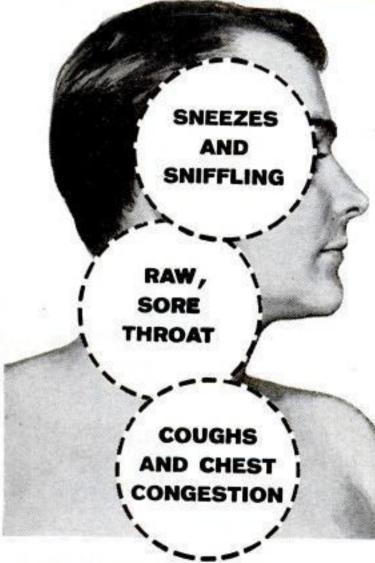


Pepto-Bismol works where soda, seltzers and "tummy-aids" fail! For upset stomach, indigestion, nausea, or diarrhea-Pepto-Bismol's special medicinal formula soothes with a gentle coating action. It works both in the stomach and the intestinal tract-where soda and alkalizers never help. For children or adults, this wonderful pink liquid helps control simple diarrhea without constipating.

TAKE HOSPITAL TESTED PEPTO-BISMOL® ... AND FEEL GOOD AGAIN!



STOP NEGLECTING 3 FLU or **COLD ZONES**



SUPER ANAHIST brings relief to 3 zones where aspirin-buffering

SUPER ANAHIST®

compounds don't work



ANAHIST

COLDS SIMPLE HEADACHES HAY FEVER

COLD TABLETS 1958, ANAHIST CO., INC. A Development of the Anahist Research Laboratories

Fix a \$15 fender job for 50c FIBREGLASS the wonder "mender"

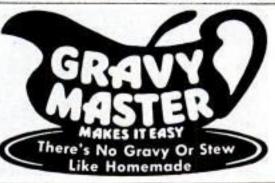
1001 Home Repairs Made Easy Repair kits for boats, autos, athletic, electronic, masonry and household items in home, farm, workshop. Simple, low cost. Also sensational EVERFIX PAINT. Sold thru dealers. Write for information. FIBRE GLASS-EVERCOAT CO., INC. 7222 Vine St., Cincinnati 16, Ohio

Get that "MILLION DOLLAR" MICROSHEEN SHIP

Costly waxes shine brighter, cover scuffs. Magic silicones weatherproof your shoes.





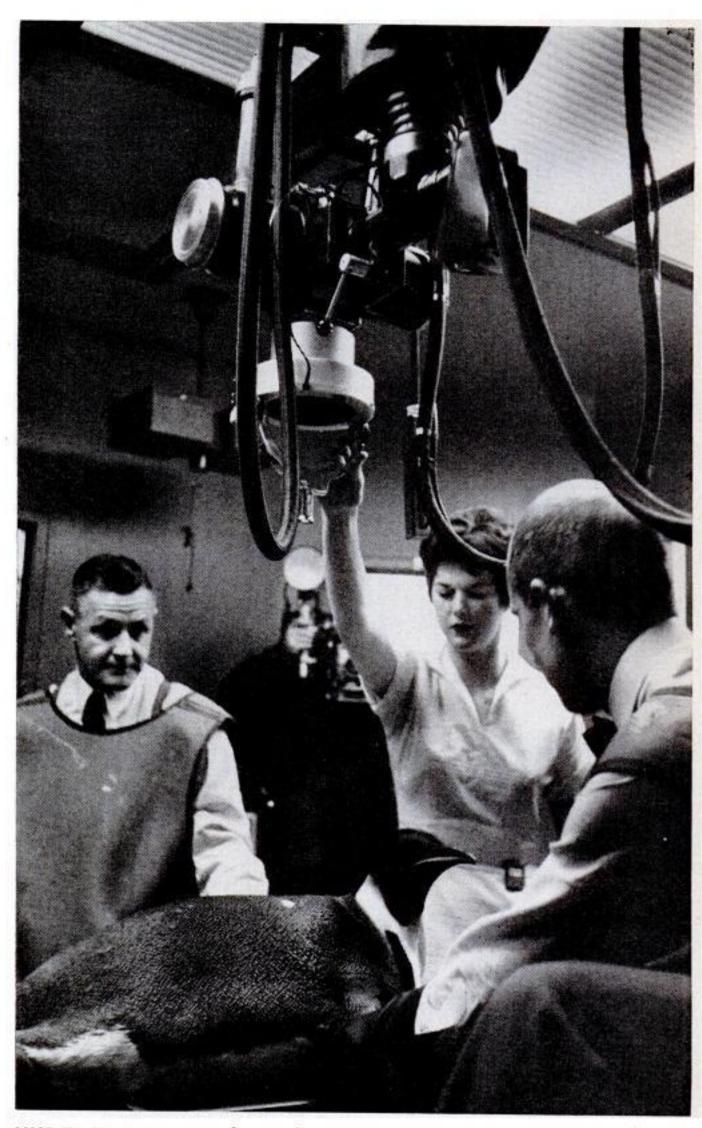


WINTER-SKIN?

for HEALING RELIEF!

Stops dry skin itch, soothes, heals painful windburn; chapped, scaly, irritated, sensitive skin. Non-alcoholic, not greasy, can't stain. 89c and \$1.49, no fed. tax.





UNDER THE X-RAY at hospital, spread-eagled penguin is watched with concern by zoo director (left) in lead apron. X-ray showed no trace of disease.



GETTING THROAT SWABBED, bird is held as Dr. William Sladen of Johns Hopkins School of Hygiene, world authority on penguins, makes a diagnosis.

the truth

Read it in the first complete comparison any cigarette has ever published on nicotine and tar content!

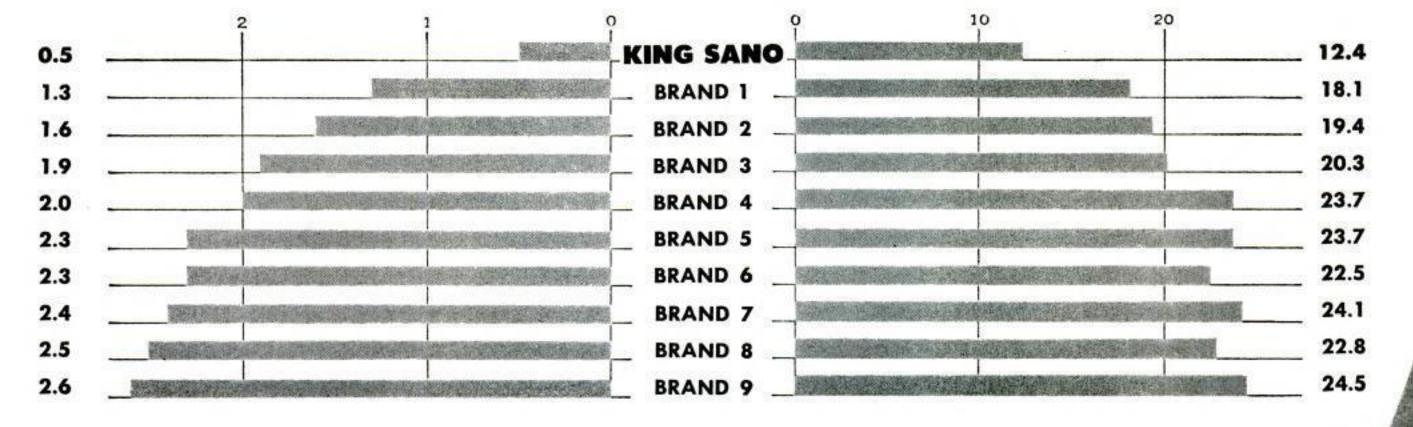
The first complete comparison! See how much better King Sano is than every one of all the 9 best selling filter cigarettes in the

U.S. in reducing nicotine and tars. Because only King Sano reduces nicotine and tars in the tobacco where it really counts.

(Brands are listed in order of nicotine content)

Average milligrams of nicotine in smoke of 1 cigarette

Average milligrams of tar in smoke of 1 cigarette



Average milligrams of nicotine and tars shown are based on the results of a continuing study by Stillwell & Gladding, Inc., Independent Analytical Chemists, of the average nicotine and tar content of filter-tip cigarettes purchased on the open market. In order to keep the smoke comparison equal, 47 millimeters of all cigarettes under test are smoked.

KING SANO TASTES FRESH, CLEAN, GOOD!

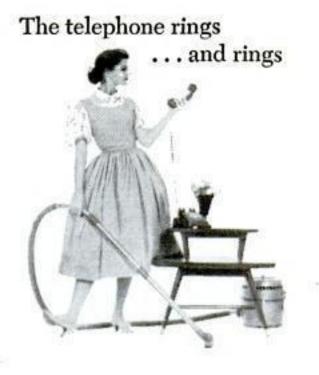
FINE TOBACCOS REDUCED IN TARS AND NICOTINE ARE ALSO USED IN REGULAR SIZE SANO CIGARETTES, SANO ALL-HAVANA CIGARS AND SANO PIPE TOBACCO



A PRODUCT OF UNITED STATES TOBACCO COMPANY

Emotional Tensions drain your skin of beauty oils—every day

The youngsters squabble . . .



Skin authorities say the emotional tensions of your daily life can actually drain your skin of its own beauty-giving fluids. That's why by evening, your skin looks drawn and dry.



Pond's exclusive formula <u>replaces</u> the beauty oils that tension drains away

Brings out the beauty that is <u>naturally</u> yours

Something wonderful happens as you cleanse and cream your skin with Pond's Cold Cream.

Dry tension lines disappear. Instead of that tired look, your complexion "lights up." Your skin glows!

Deep-cleanses to let beauty oils in

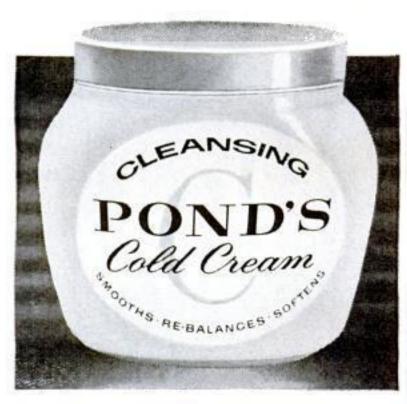
The secret is Pond's beauty-oil formula

—a cream specially designed to replace
vital oils as it deep-cleanses.

After a frantic day your thirsty skin is ready to respond . . . instantly. Every tiny pore drinks in the beauty that awaits you in this famous formula.

Suddenly you are beautiful and refreshed again. You *show* it and *feel* it. Everybody notices it.

You need never be too busy to be beautiful. Let Pond's Cold Cream work this magic for <u>you</u>—tonight.



Today—in 37 seconds—bring out new beauty in your skin

You need never be too busy to be beautiful





runing up for the big swindle he hopes to put over, Professor Hill (Robert Preston) leads some younger citizens of River City, Iowa in an imaginary band concert while their elders look dubiously on. After whetting their appetite for music, the professor gets them to buy his band instruments.

A HAPPY COM-PAH ON BROADWAY

In 'The Music Man' a jaunty swindler makes big stir with brass band

In the long line of rogues—rainmakers, medicine men and Mississippi gamblers—who have turned up in Broadway shows, none is more winning than Professor Hill of *The Music Man*. The professor's trick, in this gusty new musical, is to whip up enthusiasm in small towns for starting a brass band, sell the instruments and uniforms, then skip town without teaching the musicians a note.

Since the whole show was written by Meredith Willson, who once played a flute in his home-town band in Mason City, Iowa, *Music Man* is a bona fide blend of oldtime marches, barbershop

quartets and dreamy ballads. Willson is at his best in a song like Seventy-Six Trombones in which he lovingly describes all the band instruments, with "each bassoon having his big fat say." Everybody does well in The Music Man, but the big surprise is Robert Preston as Professor Hill. Though he never sang or danced before on stage, he displays both zing and polish and follows triumphantly in the tradition of George M. Cohan. By the time Preston has wooed a village piano teacher, won over her kid brother and been forgiven for his sins, The Music Man winds up as a rousing, oom-pah delight.





'THE MUSIC MAN'

CONTINUED



GRAND JAMBOREE in school gym is part of excitement stirred up by the professor, who teaches his future victims to have the time of their lives. The Virginia reel is danced to a bouncy love song called Shipoopi. The brisk pace of The Music Man was set by Director Morton Da Costa who also staged No Time for Sergeants and Auntie Mame on Broadway.

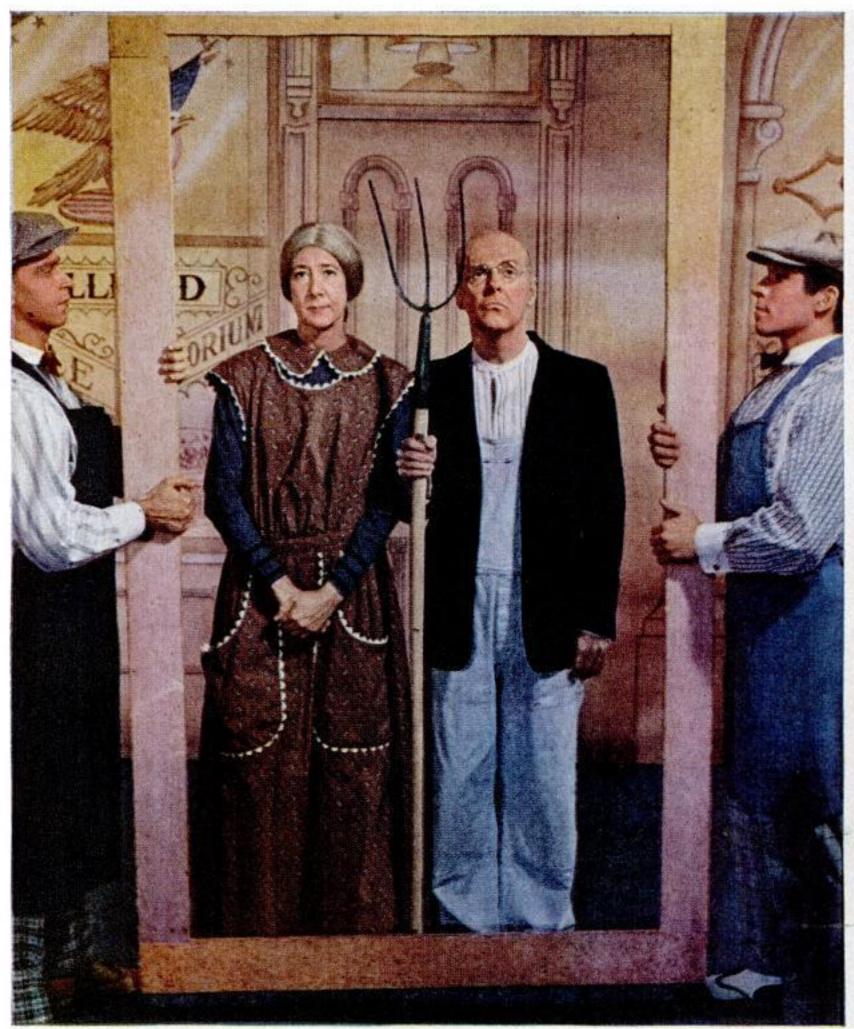
'THE MUSIC MAN' CONTINUED



BLISSFUL KID (Eddie Hodges watched by David Burns and Helen Raymond) is thrilled as his new cornet arrives.



SWEET TALK from Professor Hill gradually wins over the town's pretty librarian-music teacher (Barbara Cook).



FAMOUS IOWA POSE is struck in an opening scene by farm couple standing behind an empty picture frame. They create a living replica of the painting, American Gothic, by Grant Wood.







Shirts: Dart, \$4.00; Dale, \$5.00. Acetate-rayon tie, \$1.50.

The world's most popular shirt...ARROW DART

More men wear Arrow Dart than any other shirt in the world. That's because its famous non-wilt collar gives a man all-day neatness, comfort and perfect fit.

And this collar style is right for every man-thin face, round face, square face.

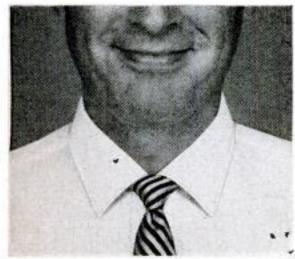
Like all Arrow Shirts, Dart is meticulously tailored to fit perfectly from collar to waist to cuff. Slip into a Dart (or Dale in luxury "Sanforized" broadcloth) and you'll see why men prefer Arrow five to one.

Cluett, Peabody & Co., Inc.

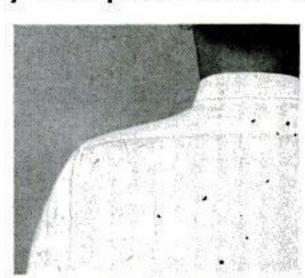


first in fashion

Five fitting reasons why men prefer Arrow five to one -

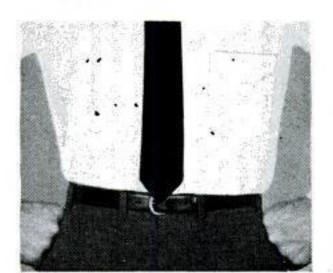


1. The Perfect Collar - Designed to conform with natural neck slope for better fit, greater comfort, smarter appearance.



2. The Perfect Shoulder—Tailored to lie flat and smooth.

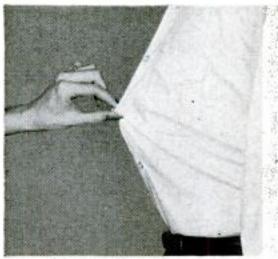
Never binds or bulges. Comfortable with or without a coat.



3. The Perfect Waist—Cut the tapered Mitoga® way to conform with natural body lines. Always trim and smooth.



4. The Perfect Sleeve—Shaped to follow arm contour. Comfortably roomy at armhole and elbow. Trimly tapered at cuff.

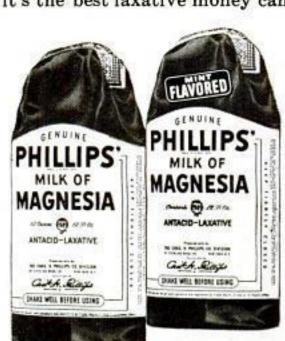


5. The Quality Extras—Anchored, chip-proof buttons. Finest pre-tested fabrics. "Sanforized." Easier to launder.



Milk of Magnesia gives more complete

relief than laxatives which act only on constipation... better relief than all of them! This is because Phillips' is more than just a laxative. It's also a remarkably effective antacid that relieves any accompanying acid indigestion. And Phillips' works leisurely. Taken at bedtime, it lets you sleep undisturbed—brings wonderful relief the next morning. Get Phillips', either regular or in new, mint-flavored form that tastes delightfully clean and refreshing. Either way, it's the best laxative money can buy!



PHILLIPS' Milk of Magnesia REGULAR · FLAVORED



AS PICCOLO PLAYER, Willson (front center) was leading light at 16 in Mason City High School band.



AS CONDUCTOR, Willson in 1948 rehearsed some members of the San Francisco Symphony for an NBC weekly radio show.

'BEND ME OVER, CALL ME STOOPID'

Growing up in an Iowa family of banjo and guitar plunkers, Meredith Willson, who wrote Music Man, has been an all-purpose music man himself for most of his 55 years. After playing in a high school band, he joined Sousa's band as first flutist, went on to play in symphony orchestras under Toscanini and Stravinsky. Between stints of conducting the San Francisco Symphony and being NBC's West Coast music director, he wrote dozens of orchestra pieces with such homespun titles as the O. O. McIntyre Suite—after the famous columnist.

In the heyday of radio Willson played his creamy orchestrations for Maxwell House Coffee Time. Because he is tall and rangy, with a hint of hayseed in

his hair, Willson often served as a butt for radio comedians. On the Burns and Allen show he was regularly called on to make such chuckleheaded remarks as "Bend me over and call me stoopid."

The Music Man was turned down by the Broadway producing team of Feuer and Martin, who loved Willson's folksy touch but felt that he couldn't iron out the kinks in the plot. Three companies (RCA Victor, Columbia, Decca) turned down the chance to record the show. Last year Producer Kermit Bloomgarden heard Willson and his wife give a midnight audition and took on the show right away. Capitol Records is issuing the album. With Music Man now a thumping success, Broadway is asking, "Who's stoopid now?"



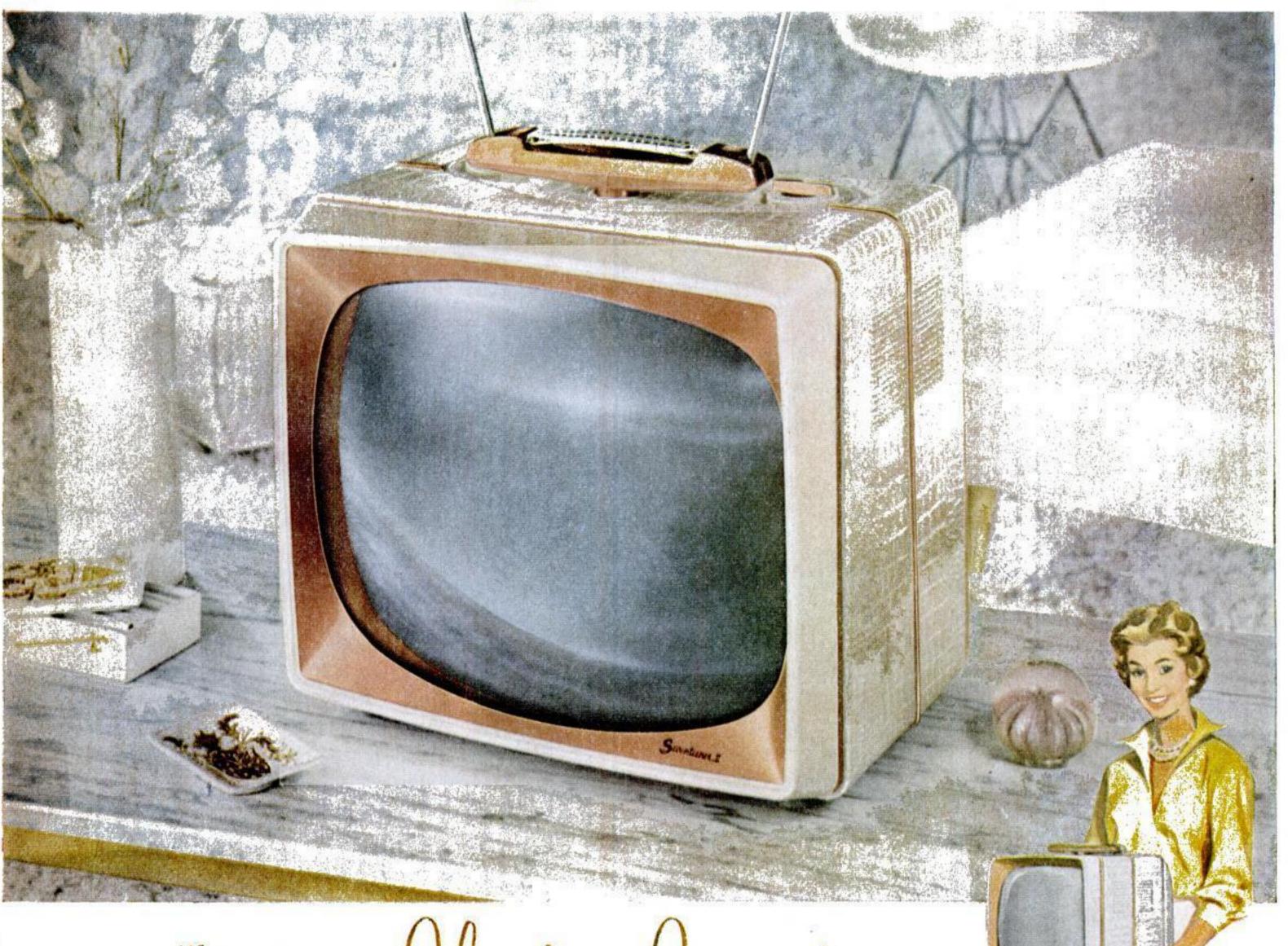
AS COMPOSER, Willson in 1952 rehearsed Salvation Army cadets in Banners and Bonnets he wrote especially for them.



AS SHOWMAN, Willson and concert-singer wife, Rini, do songs from Music Man in producer's office.

THE SMARTEST NEW TV IN SIGHT IS...

Alligator White



PHILCO Slender Seventeener

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Most slender of all...even the back is beautiful!

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PRICES SLIGHTLY HIGHER IN THE SOUTH AND WEST. UHF SLIGHTLY HIGHER.

LOOK AHEAD... and you'll choose PHILCO.

Does she...or doesn't she?



Hair color so natural only her hairdresser knows for sure!

You can hear it in her voice, in her laughter! You can see it in the sparkling tone of her hair! She knows staying young with one's children is not only thinking young, it's looking young too! And when you consider how much a woman's looks depend on her hair . . . and how easy it is to keep hair beautiful with Miss Clairol, you wonder why any woman ever should let gray or fading hair age her looks or dull her outlook!

With Miss Clairol, finished color is always soft, ladylike,

completely natural-looking in any light! And it leaves the hair lively, lovely to touch. That's why hairdressers all over the world recommend Miss Clairol, use it every time to add lasting color to fading hair . . . and to cover gray! It's a new year; why not be a happy new you? ... younger-looking, prettier! Try Miss Clairol yourself. Today. It takes only minutes! In wonderful new Creme Formula or Regular.







WATCHED BY DANCING TEACHER, FRANCES CHAMBERS, BLIND JAYNE ALLHUSEN, 5, CHECKS THE POSITION OF OLDER PUPIL'S FEET

LIGHT STEPS IN A DARK WORLD

Every Saturday afternoon promptly at 4, a dozen little girls show up for some free dancing lessons at St. Francis Episcopal Church in Levittown, L.I. Shuffling across the floor in stockinged feet, moving with hesitant grace, they go through simple ballet steps guided by their teacher and helped by a group of older pupils.

The younger girls are no ordinary pupils, for every one of

them is blind. Their teacher, Frances Chambers, started the class last year at the suggestion of a blind Episcopalian minister. At first she doubted whether her sightless pupils could ever coordinate. But when paired with sighted pupils, the girls learned to move with assurance. Since then they have become so delighted with their new-found skill that mothers have to drag them away when the time comes to go home.

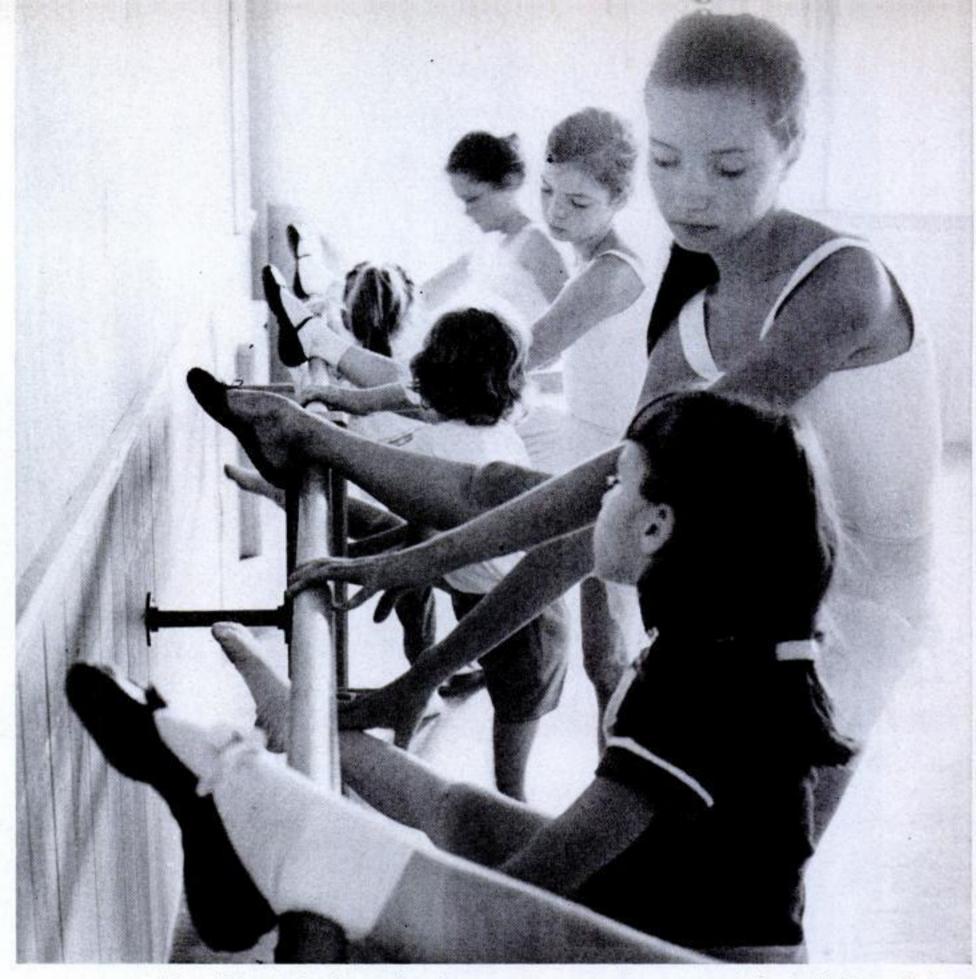
PAIRED WITH OLDER GIRLS WHO CAN SEE (KNEELING), BLIND PUPILS PRACTICE PLIÉ AT THE BAR, BENDING KNEES WHILE HOLDING THEIR BODIES STRAIGHT



LIGHT STEPS CONTINUED



UNHAPPY MOMENT comes for Joanne Hollinger as lesson ends. Christine De Luca comforts her.



ON THE BAR (above) Marcia Stark stretches her leg muscles as Kathleen Matics solicitously watches.

IN A JOYFUL RING (below), blind pupils dance with clasped hands, steadied by Mrs. Chambers' arm.





Man with a tough hair problem

Bill Flick of New Orleans captains a crack 45-foot charter boat for fishing parties. It's a great life, but Bill's hair takes a steady beating from hot sun, wind and salt spray.

He licks it with Vitalis

Vitalis keeps Bill's hair in condition when he's having dinner with friends—or lining up new charters. His hair never looks greasy because Vitalis grooms with greaseless V-7.



New greaseless way to keep your hair neat all day...and prevent dryness

Whether your hair gets punished by sea breezes or by morning showers, you, too, will like the way Vitalis keeps it in condition. Along with V-7, Vitalis blends refreshing alcohol and other ingredients to give you wonderful protection against dry hair and scalp. Use Vitalis every morning to prevent dryness, keep your hair neat all day the greaseless way.



SEE THE DIFFERENCE

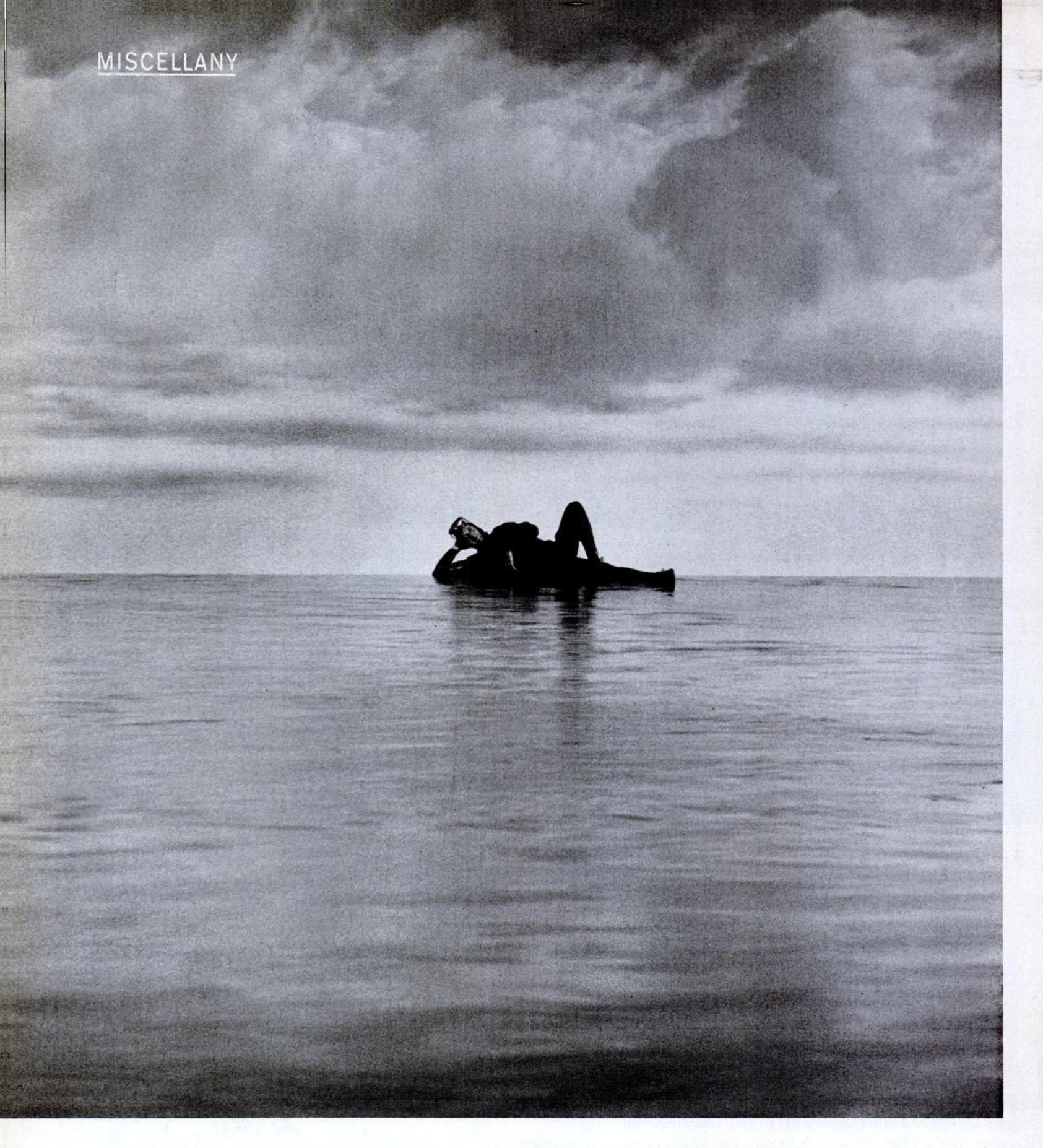
Does your husband use a greasy tonic that stains pillowcases like this? Greaseless Vitalis leaves pillowcases clean-like this.





New VITALIS® Hair Tonic with V-7®

ANOTHER FINE PRODUCT OF BRISTOL-MYERS



NO VISIBLE MEANS OF SUPPORT

The amazing amphibian shown here has apparently overcome the laws of physics—lying on top of the water without making a dent on its surface. A frogman working in a huge 1.5-million-gallon water tank on a Warner Brothers set in Hollywood, he had been in the water maneuvering a boat and some rafts for close-up shooting of *The Old Man and the Sea*.

Between takes he had come up out of the water and stretched himself out on the far edge of the tank. There, in an artful illusion, the water was spilling over the side to make it look like the horizon. With the water spread out before him and the backdrop of the sky coming down behind, the relaxed frogman might be taking his ease in the middle of the ocean. Party at the Schlitzlodge



or a-Schlitzing we will go



First choice for fireside fun—today's Schlitz. It's lighter. More refreshing. Right in swing with today's kind of fun.

Just the kiss of the hops gives Schlitz its clean, delicate taste. No bitterness, or aftertaste, *ever*.

You'll especially like the lightness of Schlitz with *food*. It always refreshes

you, but doesn't leave you feeling full.

Make your next party a Schlitzfest...
with the beer that made a city famous.
The world's best seller at any price.

Shake off the snow, it's time for a Schlitzparty.

THE BEER THAT MADE MILWAUKEE FAMOUS

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EDDIE FISHER takes you through a TV STORY-BOARD

"EVER SEE A STORY-BOARD? It's a sort of blueprint for TV.

This one plots out the action and words you'll see and hear
when we sing out next Tuesday for Chesterfield."

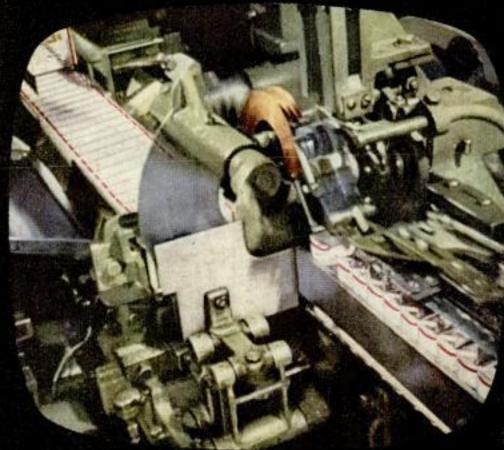
(on the Fisher-Gobel Show, NBC-TV).



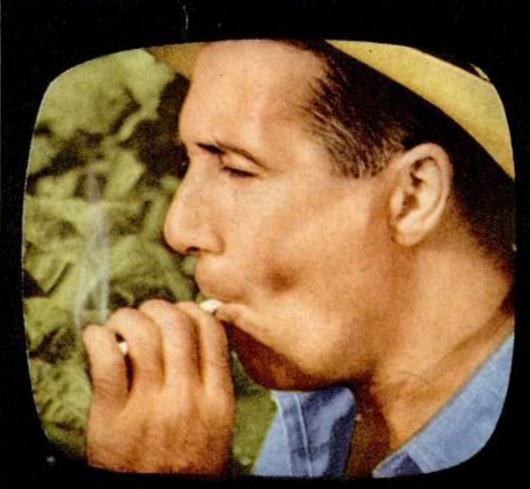
Start with top-tobacco, Grade A-1, Let it ripen in the golden sun . . .



Handle it tender as you would a child, Cure it and age it till it's rich and mild.



The top-tobacco in the USA. Packed right, packed tight—it's straight Grade A.



Sun-drenched top-tobacco's gonna mean You're smokin' smoother, smokin' clean!



The very best tobacco in the USA For big clean flavor in a big, big way!



Clean, smooth, free free as the sky.

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NOTHING SATISFIES LIKE THE BIG CLEAN TASTE OF TOP-TOBACCO!

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